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1916 CATALOGUE

ALLEGAN NURSERY

J. G. PRESTAGE, PROPRIETOR.

ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN.



THE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY IN SEPTEMBER.

OUR SPECIALTY:

FINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS

READ CATALOGUE THOROUGHLY.

OUR MOTTO,

"Not How Cheap, But How Good."

DEAR READER: Do you know that a cheap article is expensive, even at a low price, and that a good article is cheap even at a high price? ALWAYS. IT NEVER FAILS. What is 50c or \$1 or \$3, or even \$5, on an order of plants that are true to name, selected with care, and GUARANTEED? "Better be safe than sorry". The stock offered in this catalogue will produce you many an extra dollar at no more cost to grow them than those less carefully selected or carelessly grown.

QUALITY FIRST. Then you have a good start. For no one ever got anywhere or made any profit out of any business that was started with poor quality.

This sounds reasonable to us. HOW does it sound to you?

READ THE CATALOGUE FROM COVER TO COVER; and if you are not satisfied, why, just sit down and write me a letter. OUR business is to serve you, and if we can be of use to you in the way of information we will gladly do it.

DID YOU READ what we have to say about pictures on page twenty-two? Well, if you haven't read it, please do so, and we are sure that it may help you decide where to send your order.

THE EVERBEARERS. NO FAKE. THEY HAVE COME TO STAY. Read what we have to say about them on pages 12 to 16. We have offered you only the best, just what I should set if I were to set 100 acres for myself.

SEE SPECIAL OFFERS ON PAGE THREE OF COVER.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

MAR 3 1916



Thank you for that order.

Yours truly,

J. G. PRESTAGE.

My Personal Letter to You.

AS you are considering the purchase of something to plant in the fruit line, you will be glad to read what I have to say about "Business". I wish to assure you that every plant or tree grown requires care and a special scientific effort, which take time and cost money. So you understand good stock costs considerable money to produce, sell, pack, and ship; and I am sure that those "looking for something cheap", do not want good stock.

Some of you readers have received my catalogue for several years. It is to your kindness and orders that I have been enabled, on very limited capital, to keep my business increasing in volume and efficiency from year to year. I can sincerely say that many of my customers have become my best friends, and I look forward to receiving their letters with orders and commendations with the heartfelt pride that I am serving them as well as myself and family. What I owe to them, mere "thanks" will not express.

Then, to the new readers of this little catalogue and salesman, I can say: I am after your orders and hope to become as well acquainted with you as with hundreds of my old customers. If you are satisfied with stock and treatment from the sources from which you have ordered, very well; but if you wish to try further, please do not overlook me. My aim in life is to be of use to others as well as to myself.

Good business is the principal effort of any man's career, so I can say to you that it has been but a few years since I was an orphan boy, without a home, without education, and, needless, to say, without capital, save my hands—and ambition. Work has given me a little education and a home, but still honesty and industry are my main capital. I have chosen "farming" as my vocation because I love nature and the soil; because I love to see plants and animals develop to the highest perfection attainable.

So I am farming because I love to get out and dig in the soil, make things grow, and thus I have taken to growing nursery stock. When I look at a fine orchard or field of berries or of corn, I realize that the most useful, though it may not be the most profitable, career any man can have is one devoted to modern agriculture. That my efforts may serve others as well as myself, it is necessary to have "business". I must get trade—your orders.

Yes, Dear Reader, I am after your order; and because my heart is in the business I shall try to serve you well. This catalogue is my only salesman, and if there is a thing among the many I produce, and you have confidence in me and in the Allegan Nursery, I reasonably may expect my share of your orders.

Here are a few of the articles I produce: Strawberry plants, grapevines, raspberry bushes, asparagus roots, currant bushes, evergreens, etc. I also aim that in the future the stock kept upon the farm shall be the best attainable, thoroughbred, and registered; and I have started this by beginning with registered big-type Poland China Hogs of the Prolific strain. Now, I'll do my best to serve you. Some one is going to do it and get your trade. All I ask is for a share.

Almost every nurseryman will send a prospective customer his catalogue, and perhaps immediately, or soon, will mail a separate personal letter entreating the receiver to purchase his stock. Then, in course of a few days or weeks, will follow with other letters of soliciting entreaty. Possibly this is good business, but by this, my only personal appeal for trade, it is my aim to carefully describe my stock and business methods and personal aims so that other letters are unnecessary, and so save that expense. For remember that thousands of catalogues are mailed and to write many trade-inducing letters takes time and is expensive.

Then, too, consider my plain, unpretentious catalogue. It is not showy, overdrawn, nor expensive; and for these reasons excessively high prices are prevented;

and remember that, if one pays the printer, many fine pictures can be put into a catalogue, and in every instance the purchaser must pay the extra cost and expense. It is my aim to prevent unnecessary cost in display and put that much more pains and care in scientific production of good plants.

Some people ask me to meet cheap competition. Positively, as economical as I can be, I can not do it and give the quality I do, especially in my Strawberry plant department, as I am selecting and breeding the highest type that care and nature can perfect. This is my aim with all my stock.

Almost everyone knows that an article of value costs, and in the end it is more economical than a poor article at a low price. My Motto is, "Not how cheap, but but how good"; and that, well executed, will please every customer.

My prices are straight—no premiums nor side issues to entice my customers, because, if I were to give premiums, and use expensive advertising, they must be paid for. Who pays for them? These and many other things I could point out to you. Yes, small items all, but they count in a large business.

Yet, I do not claim to be the best man at the business; but I do claim to be among the best. I desire to make a position among nurserymen distinctively my own, so I ask you to carefully consider what I have offered and remember that I guarantee my stock to be as good as you can get anywhere—not for the money, but for any price—and I guarantee that, planted side by side, same care, my stock will produce with any; and I am confident that my "Prestage Strain" has no superior. Should you entrust your orders to me you will be treated squarely and to our mutual advantage.

Most humbly submitted,

J. G. PRESTAGE,

Proprietor of The Allegan Nursery.

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

A FEW HINTS ON GROWING STRAWBERRIES.

We gladly would give you in this little book every turn and need that strawberry-growing calls for and that is needed for one to be successful in the business, if it were deemed necessary; but almost everyone today reads one good farm paper or more (or should do so) so we deem it unnecessary. However, we shall insert a few of the more practical and essential points of strawberry culture for those who have been unsuccessful or are just beginning.

First to be considered is the soil. Usually good corn or potato ground will produce a good crop of strawberries; but, as the strawberry requires a large percentage of water, and ripens at a time when drouth may be expected, and is also of more value than the ordinary farm or garden crop, more attention must be given to the physical condition of the soil. A sandy loam that is retentive of moisture, properly plowed (which we think is seven to ten inches in depth) and of sufficient fertility, will with proper cultivation retain sufficient moisture for more than the ordinary drouth.

Care must be given to drainage. All soil set to strawberries should be properly drained by natural location; but if not, care should be taken in its artificial drainage. The open ditch may be used, but it is at once antedate, expensive, and not so good as tile drain. If land to be set to strawberries needs draining, use tile drain; it will pay for itself in one season.

Fertility of the soil is probably the greatest secret in the success of good crops—that is, taking soil generally. Soil with an inherent fertility is preferable by all means, but light or poor soil can, by proper rotation of crops, cultivation, and fertilizing, be made to be profitable. Some of the leading strawberry-plant firms in the United States

are raising plants and good fruit on made soil. In this respect we are blest, as our soil is naturally fertile, and a little care and wise provision preserves in our soil a virgin fertility. Plowing under of green crops (such as rye, cow-peas, sand-vetch, clover, etc.) is a first step to be taken in maintaining fertility. When obtainable, barnyard manure is preferable, with us, to every other fertilizer. Manure, however, should not be applied green, so that it comes in contact with the roots of plants, or used so as to endanger the retention of moisture in time of drouth. For berry crops a good way is to mulch with fresh stable manure mixed with plenty of straw.

In case it becomes necessary to use commercial fertilizer we suggest that the Agricultural colleges and experiment stations be consulted on the subject. However, any fertilizer rich in nitrogen rather than potash is preferable. Nitrate of soda in small quantities is sometimes used. The fertilizer should be sown broadcast or by drill, on plowed ground, and well harrowed in.

Frosty Locations.

All locations that are inclined to be frosty should be avoided, as low lands near lakes, swamps, etc., are unprofitable for any fruit. A location that is high and dry and will permit circulation of air is to be preferred.

PLANTING.

In the country south of the fortieth parallel, fall planting is sometimes advantageous but to the north of said parallel, we can not advise any one to set plants in the fall. We deem it a waste of time and energy. Of course, it has its advantages. Spring is the natural time for planting, which can be begun in March and continued through April; but finish as soon as possible after May 1.

ALL KINDS OF SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

The ground should be thoroughly prepared—plowed and harrowed till in a fine condition. Then use a good, heavy roller to firm and settle soil. The ground is then ready for a marker. Make small, shallow marks as straight as possible, about four feet apart. Some growers prefer three feet eight inches. We have found a small hand-marker, handled and drawn by one man to be very efficient. Choose a day, if possible, when there is little wind and just after a light shower. Do not expose the roots of plants to sun and atmosphere, not for a moment. Carry plants in a basket well covered; or, a better way, if the air is too drying, is to set plants from a pail of water.

To set plants properly and with least exposure, a man using a spade precedes the man with the plants, making a hole deep enough to permit all roots to be well straightened and scattered. The hole should not be made too wide for fear the earth will not be properly pressed to the roots of the plant, both in the bottom of the hole and at the surface. Take care not to set plants with the crown below surface, as it is dangerous to the plant. Be sure that the plant is not set too shallow, as this exposes roots and is sure death also. Neither too deep nor too shallow—is an important feature in strawberry planting.

CULTIVATION.

Start the hoe and the cultivator within four or five days after setting, and keep it up every nine to ten days all through the growing season. Do not permit a weed to grow in the field. A good way to previously rid a field of weeds is: The season before setting to strawberries plow in March, harrow down, and let lie for some time, until the weed seeds have had a chance to germinate then harrow and work thoroughly, and follow with a crop of beans, potatoes or late-drilled corn. Keep crop well worked, and your field is at once in good condition for the following year's strawberry field.

Do not be afraid to use a hoe, and then use it again. Use for horse cultivating a fine-tooth Planet Junior garden cultivator. Now don't let your vigilance relax in caring for the field after you have it planted. Give it good care and you will be proud of your crop and success.

MULCHING.

Some very successful plant-growers do not mulch, but we consider it as the fitting climax to our summer's work. That is, we can not afford, after having given the strawberry field excellent care all summer, to run the risk of damage through the winter and spring. It is worth the trouble and expense, especially if land is prone to heave by freezing and thawing. For this, long straw, chaff and stable manure mixed with plenty of straw, buckwheat straw, or corn fodder may be used. We use considerable rye straw, sowing the rye in the cornfield in August and cutting the following spring in time to plant to some late crop. Corn may be broadcasted in May, two bushels to the acre, mowed with a machine, and makes excellent mulch. Some one suggested the sowing of oats in the row of plants, about the middle of August, claiming that they will make sufficient mulch. We have not tried it, however.

There is one feature of strawberry mulching that the person with a commercial-purpose patch should not overlook. All or a part of his patch, depending upon the size, also cost of mulching material, should be well covered. The mulch holds back the growth of the plants in the early spring, so that the blossoms will be late, and usually this

will insure a full crop; and, as most growers do not practice mulching, it will pay handsomely. One of our friends and patrons, Mr. Emerson Allen of Allegan, Mich., mulched one half acre of Corsican and Uncle Jim, two years ago. The mulch held back the growth so the blossoms escaped the frost that completely killed the entire crop in this locality. Mr. Allen reaped a profit of \$350 for his pains. He had the market all to himself. At this writing he has just finished mulching for the winter of 1915-'16, and he declares it is the most profitable feature of strawberry culture. The mulch also keeps down the weeds and keeps the fruit off the ground, thus insuring clean fruit for market. Besides, it acts as a preserver of moisture in times of drouth. If you can not afford to mulch a great deal, try a small plat of your most fancy berries, and we believe you will conclude that you can not afford to omit it. However, the person who has a patch of Everbearers will get berries whether mulched or not. If it freezes all others, so much the better. The Everbearers will produce a crop of berries just the same for the spring or early summer market, and continue it until winter.

PROFITS IN STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

No one need be told of the enormous profits the last few years have brought in the line of this fruit. If you have "corned and hogged it" and it is sloy, try the strawberry for both pleasure and profit. It grows from Cape Horn to Alaska. Seek advice, and begin with a small field and keep persistently at it and your strawberries will raise the mortgage and make you independent.

To the man with a small farm the opportunities to make money are many in strawberries. However, one who can not keep a field of corn or potatoes clean, would better make a new resolution before he begins with strawberries. It depends upon the man.

VERY IMPORTANT.

When plants are received, if your ground is not ready or the weather is dry and windy, do not set out, but take them from the package, cut the band around each bunch, loosen nicely, and heel them in moist soil; firm the soil around the roots; and if dry, water with rainwater and shade them from the sun and they will commence to grow. When your ground is ready and weather favorable, plant out. If pains are taken in handling plants in this way, scarcely a plant should fail to grow.

(S) and (P) Varieties—Those varieties that are marked (P) are pistillate, imperfect blossoms, or female blossoms, and require a variety marked (S), staminate or male, set near them for a pollinizer, as staminates are perfect blossoms. Staminate varieties will, however, thrive and produce crops if not planted near pistillates. A great many growers call the staminates "self-fertilizers or pollinizers," as in fact they are, and some prefer to set only the staminate varieties, claiming they will stand more frost than pistillate. But all (P) pistillate varieties should have staminates set every third or fourth row to insure perfect pollenization.

Plants by Parcels Post.—Plants of all kinds are now admitted to the mails at regular parcels post rates. Plants of all kinds vary so in size and weight at different periods of shipping season that it is impossible to exactly or anywhere near give correct weight. We can easily make a uniform scale, but even thus we lose in many instances or the customer will in others. Below is given a table of parcels post rates, also one of approximate weight of plants and

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

shrubs. By consulting tables and your mail carrier or postoffice you can ascertain zone in which Allegan is situated and send accordingly. Be sure to send postage enough. If not all used, we will refund it in stamps.

Zone	First Pound Cents	Additional Pound or Fraction
First	5	1c
Second	5	1c
Third	6	2c
Fourth	7	4c
Fifth	8	6c
Sixth	9	8c
Seventh	11	10c
Eighth	12	12c

Approximate Weight of Various Plants

- 100 Strawberry plants, 3 to 5 lbs.
- 1,000 Strawberry plants, 20 to 40 lbs.
Average about 30 lbs.
- 100 Dewberry plants, about 7 lbs.
- 100 Blackberry plants, about 7 lbs.
- 100 Raspberry plants, about 7 lbs.
- 100 Currant plants, about 10 lbs.
- 100 Gooseberry plants, about 10 lbs.
- 100 Grapevines, about 12 lbs.
- 100 Asparagus roots, about 5 to 8 lbs.
- 100 Rhubarb roots, about 10 lbs.

I find that a good way is to send price of plants and then we will send order by post if desired and customer can return the exact amount of postage.

Terms of Sale—Cash with order only, or one third down with order, balance before shipment. Send money by post office order, registered letter, check, or draft.

Order Early—You see this term, "Order Early" placarded in every catalogue, but stop and reason a moment and it will be obvious why it saves us time and trouble and insures you the varieties you desire, as well as other advantages that are lost if one orders with the general spring rush of business. We agree to fill all orders as long as our stock holds out, but reserve the right to reject, for proper cause, any or all orders.

Set Northern Grown Stock—They, as well as northern-grown seeds, and potatoes are preferable to those grown a few degrees farther south. They are earlier, more vigorous, and hardy, and the setting of northern-grown Michigan plants from the Great Michigan Fruit Belt gains in popularity each year, as every trial proves more absolutely that Northern grown plants and seeds are best.

Our stock is healthy, vigorous, and well-rooted, and was grown on good soil, not poor pine blow sand, as some plants and trees are.

Shipping Facilities—We can ship over several different railways, from several different shipping points; and consequently through several different express companies. We are located but a few hours from Chicago which insures a quick and efficient transfer for all southern or western orders.

References—First National Bank and First State Bank of Allegan, People's Bank of Bloomingdale, or any business firm of Allegan or Bloomingdale.

Plants by Express—We favor this way of shipment because of its adaptability to all cases and weights. Since the revised rates have been in effect, express is cheaper than parcels post, and plants are shipped cheaper than other articles. Remember this when calling at express office. Express is the general way of shipping nursery stock.

Packing is done in the best possible manner to insure lightness of package and an efficient packing, in baskets and crates, using

plenty of damp moss. No extra charges for careful packing, or package, except where noted.

CLAIMS—Claims, if any, must be made within three days after the arrival of plants or other goods. We can not become responsible for stock that is permitted to lie about express offices; for neglect of purchaser or his employees to properly care for stock after it has been received; or for misfortunes caused by drouth, floods, frost, insects, or poor planting.

When we are at fault, which we may sometimes be (because all know that in handling a large business and much help we now and then make a mistake), we will cheerfully correct all errors at the most convenient shipping time, or in other satisfactory ways when necessary.

SUBSTITUTING.

I offer a very fine lot of plants this year; but late in the season, when stock is running low and some varieties are becoming exhausted, it becomes necessary to substitute or refund order and money. No one can plant an exact acreage of one variety to meet demands of trade, as calls each season vary so much. For instance, one year I planted heavily of Aroma and the sales were of an average demand for it. Next season I planted an average acreage to Aroma but sales were double what I had ever experienced for this variety; and so with all other varieties and kinds of stock. It is always the unexpected that happens. Therefore I am sometimes forced to substitute, and hold the right to do so, unless your directions on order sheet say NO. Then I shall return the part of order and money for same that I can not fill. If nothing is said about substituting, I shall construe it as giving me the right to substitute.

Always give second choice as that generally aids in substituting. We always use discretion in substituting, and quality as well as worth in money is never neglected. Where it is necessary to substitute we always give a variety of more value, if possible, and if the price should be less than that of the variety ordered we put in more stock to make good any discrepancy. We are sure our method of fair dealing will suit you in case of making substitutions.

Caution—Strawberries are enjoyed probably more than any other small fruit; yet we feel, and do not hesitate in expressing our opinion, that too many people are not particular enough in procuring plants for setting that are free from disease and degeneracy or have not run out. We hope that for the trifling cost of a few good plants that you will not dig them promiscuously from old, run-out beds. Too many people do this and wonder why they do not have more or finer berries. Thus some lose their chances of paying returns. Insist that, wherever or from whom you buy plants, you get a certificate of nursery inspection. It will pay you. A copy of the inspection certificate, as given below, goes with every order we fill.

STATE CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION NO. 1,605.

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of The Allegan Nursery (J. G. Prestage, Proprietor) of Allegan, Mich., and find it apparently free from dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases. This certificate to be void after July 31, 1916.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Nov. 5, 1915.

DESCRIPTIONS.

In our descriptions we do not aim to over describe, which we know is a bad mistake.

Aroma (S)—A very late variety nearly as late as Gandy; fruit large, roundish, of a glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties; suited to a great variety of soils, whether south, north, east or west; does well everywhere; fine, healthy foliage; a favorite in southwest; a good pollinizer for late or medium-late varieties. By some it is called a medium-late variety. It gets its name from the aroma or delicious flavor and scent, which make it a winner everywhere. A profitable berry.

Sample (P)—One of the best medium-late to late varieties. Some consider it the best late berry. A good cropper of good-sized berries. Foliage healthy, makes about the right number of plants; sells well on the market; a good canner and shipper; gains in popularity among all fancy growers.

Gandy (or Blain) (S)—A reliable, large late berry probably the latest grown. The plant is a strong grower and a fair plant-maker; fruit is roundish, firm, and excellent shipper. In some soils Gandy is not so productive as in others; prefers gravelly loam to clay loam, but have seen fine Gandy on poor soil. No commercial or home market grower should, or can afford to, be without Gandy. We have the largest supply we have ever grown. Price is most reasonable.

Pride of Michigan, Kellogg's (S)—A new variety of much merit; real late; very large; very productive; berry is firm, of good color, a fine canner and an excellent shipper; a strong, vigorous grower; makes enough plants to insure a berry of good size; everyone likes it.

Jesse (or Commonwealth) (S)—One of the old standard varieties; berry large, bright colored, of good quality; firm and a good shipper; perfect blossoms and a good pollinizer for imperfect varieties. Always well liked.

Haverland (or Mammoth Beauty, or Fairfield) (P)—One of the best medium early varieties; large berry, of fine flavor; vines are healthy and vigorous in growth, making a well-matted row; berries are grouped in great clusters, which shows them off well on vines; well known; a general favorite for all purposes.

Pride of Michigan (Baldwin's) (S)—Medium early; by some it is claimed to be one of the best grown; vigorous grower; good yielder of dark red berries; fruit is firm; a good canner and an excellent shipper. A decidedly different berry from Kellogg's Pride of Michigan, and introduced by different people. Both are liked wherever grown.

Highland (P)—One of the very best of recent introduction. Ohio Experiment Station says that it has been the most continuous, surest and heaviest yielder of 150 varieties for the past three seasons; fruit is of good size, conical in shape, bright red in color; very firm and a good shipper. One of the best large sorts for home market or shipping purposes; medium early; will stand

more bad weather at time of ripening than any other variety. Vines are large, vigorous, and rapid growers and very attractive. It proved a very desirable variety and is finding many friends in this locality, and in fact wherever we hear from it.

Virginia (P)—Extra early. The plant is a very deep rooter; vigorous grower; foliage is of a bright green color; the berry is rich in color and flavor; slightly acid to tart; very large for so early a variety; exceedingly conical in shape; fruit is held well up from the ground.

Ryckman (S)—This variety ranks among the very largest, and is as good as it is large; a remarkably heavy grower and drouth-resister; quality is good; color is inclined to be a little bright, yet is a very desirable canner; medium early to medium late.

Ben Davis (or Jewel) (S)—Medium early; berries are large and likely to be very nearly round in shape; flavor is good and desirable; vines are excellent growers, and make about the desired number of plants. A new variety of great promise. Do not slight so good a variety because of the name — Ben Davis.

Excelsior (S)—Very early; one of the very best of the extra-early class; fruit is of a very dark red, good size; a good shipper, very popular; vines are thrifty and make a good number of plants; not quite so sweet as Michel's Early, but otherwise is far superior.

Glen Mary (S)—Fruit is large, firm, dark red, and of very good quality; vines are of a beautiful dark green, sturdy and vigorous grower; very hardy and reliable; medium to late. This variety will pollinize itself but has not sufficient pollen for neighboring plants; by some it is classed as imperfect (P). Glen Mary should be in every commercial field.

Heritage (S)—Early to medium and continues to a late variety; it probably has a longer season than any other variety. A new variety from New Jersey. It will be one of the few extra good varieties. The berries are dark crimson to the center, firm and of good flavor, and very large through the entire season; vines are very luxuriant and of good size.

Crescent (P)—An old standard by which all other varieties have been judged for years; by many it is preferred to Warfield, which it excels, except, possibly, in color; however, its color is good. One of the very heaviest yielders. Ripens evenly its great crops of medium size berries, which hold out well in size during entire season; a good plant maker; healthy.

Bubach (or Colossal) (P)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish to conical, bright scarlet in color, moderately firm, of good quality; plant is a strong grower, with large, healthy, dark green foliage and very productive. Requires a rich, heavily inclined soil; very desirable for home use or near market; an old stand-by, and is always in demand because of its size, color, productiveness, and fine appearance; makes the required number of plants for a desirable row. We set Uncle Jim with Bubach and have a great pair.

Marshall (S)—A splendid, large, showy berry; early to medium late; its first great quality is size, but it is not its last nor only one. Berry is rich and delicious; foliage large and rather dark. This berry requires extra good soil and care, and it will take all prizes. It is a general favorite among fancy growers; by some said to be the largest berry grown. The slouch would better leave it alone, but it will pay well for care, and we believe fancy growers should give it a trial.

WE WANT THAT TRIAL ORDER THIS YEAR.

Wm. Belt (or Money Maker) (S)—One of the very best of the large, medium-late to late berries; plant is thick and stocky; healthy and a vigorous grower; an excellent pollinizer. Berries are large, bright, deep scarlet; some are coxcombed, but most of them are flat-conical and of a deep flesh-pink in color. Does well on almost any soil. A fine sort for fancy trade, either for home or shipping.

Nick Ohmer (S)—Medium to late, a very popular variety with large commercial growers, and deservedly so. Berries are of a beautiful carmine in color, large, very firm, and of an unusually delicious flavor. Fruit stems are long, making picking very easy; vines are very dark green in color; rank and sturdy, making the desirable number of plants. A fine shipper and very desirable for home use or near market. When crated it always presents a fine, waxy appearance.

Bederwood (S) — Season medium early, vines hardy, vigorous growers, making a fine row; berries are of medium size though not very dark in color; round and borne well up from the ground; enormously productive and not very susceptible to frost; last season this variety out-yielded Senator Dunlap with us.

Early Michel (or Mayflower) (S)—Extra early and always bears when other varieties are badly frosted. This has never failed to produce in this locality. After first two or three pickings the fruit runs small; well colored and of a delicious flavor; a good plant-maker and an excellent pollinizer.

August Luther (S)—Very early, good-size fruit; bright red in color, firm and of good quality. Popular with many for early market. A winner always.

Abington (S) — Somewhat like Bubach. However, it is firmer, of more even size, of a better and darker color. Vines are large showy and beautiful. Fruit is attractive, delicious, and ripens evenly. A very good canner, and one of the very heaviest of yielders. If a good berry for all-around purposes is wanted, do not hesitate but get Abington. Recommended by all who have tried it. Medium late.

Pokomoke (or Parsons Beauty) (S)—This is another of the berries of a standard kind that is one of the very best grown for all purposes. For commercial purposes, there is none that will outrank it. It is nearly perfect—healthy, luxuriant grower, and makes just the right size row. Berries are of a good dark color, of good shape and large size. It has always been hardy and one of our best. Try it. A good size plot will make you money. Late.

Enormous (P) — Late and productive, strong plant, and makes a moderate growth of vines. Very large berry of very attractive appearance. Requires rich soil. Goes to fancy trade on market.

Gladstone (S)—A grand late berry, "England's grand old man, but America's grandest berry." A winner — large, handsome, sweet. "Nuff said." Try it.

St. Louis (S)—This variety has been highly praised and has many friends. It is a decided improvement over Early Michel, being larger, more prolific, and just as sweet and winning. It has a light crimson color, makes a beautiful dish of delicious fruit. The first St. Louis we had came from Central Michigan and were not at all satisfactory, and developed into an old, common variety, which made us a little skeptical of it, but upon investigation we found that we had not the real St. Louis. But we can now guarantee our stock to be genuine, as we have fruited it two seasons. There is no better berry for home use and near market. Every quart

sold to a customer will bring calls for more. It is very early, and its merits are such that customer and grower will regret the passing of its season. Let me include a few hundred in every order.

Ernie (S) — This variety originated in Southwestern Michigan and is one of the best ever introduced for canning or market purposes. It is a variety that can be relied upon to produce a good crop of medium to large berries. The fruit is even darker than Warfield, especially when grown on rich soil. It is of a glossy, rich color, resembles Warfield in shape, but is even more firm and solid, having a very tough skin, which makes it a par excellence shipper. It will hold up in good condition longer when ripe than any other berry we have ever tried. Its flavor is sweet, and yet tart enough to be the very best of canners. People to whom we have sold Ernie can want nothing else, prefer it even to Dunlap, Warfield, Pride of Michigan, Nick Ohmer, and other leaders. It begins to ripen with Warfield, but the main crop lasts nearly two weeks longer. Have sold them with Aroma, Sample, and Gandy. The vines are healthy and of a dark, glossy color, though not very large, and make an ideal matted row. Has very stiff stems and holds fruit well up from the ground. Will withstand frost or drouth better than many varieties because of its toughness and hardness. With us there was only one objection to this variety, and that was made by the pickers, as it was prone to cling to the vines, also to the hulls, but that aids it to be an excellent keeper and shipper. However it is and must remain the favorite with our family as a canner and preserver. After having fruited it twice, since writing the above description, we can say that it is more than fulfilling its promise.

Monitor (S)—Its name suggests its character. It is a variety that will succeed anywhere, as far as I know, because of its hardness, productiveness, flavor. Fruit is large, round, sound, and solid to the core, and quality is first class. Recommended by many growers. Develops a large root system of fibrous feeders, or root-hairs, so will stand much drouth at ripening time. Excellent for home, near market, or shipping. Medium to late season.

Chesapeake (S) — In size, productiveness, and quality, Chesapeake is one of the best very late varieties. Not a heavy plant maker, but in spite of the most severe drouth within our memory our rows are just right for a crop of nice, large berries. This variety is taking the lead among late berries away from Gandy, as it is darker in color, of better shape, just as firm, better flavor, as good a shipper, and a heavier cropper; also without the green tip of Gandy. I have never been able to have a stock of sufficient size to supply my trade, but am confident that it will hold out this season. Some growers who specialize in a single late variety, are discarding all others and staking their faith on Chesapeake; and, readers, it would be no wonder, if you could see the large stems, the majority of which stand upright, holding the fruit well off the ground. It is a variety that sets an immense quantity of fruit, and on good soil every blossom makes a perfect berry. We consider it the very best berry on the market of the extra late sorts. We are not through saying good things about Chesapeake, but have said enough. Will you try it, if not more than 100?

Fendall (P)—As we see by the "P", Fendall is a pistillate or female blossom, and requires a male or staminate (S) set near. As Fendall is a medium season to late berry, we can recommend as a mate for it the fa-

Your Order Appreciated—It Will be Proved to You When You Receive My Plants.

mous Brandywine. Then you'll have a money-making pair. This far-famed variety has found general recognition in only a short time because it has merits—of course. Originated near Baltimore, Md., by the gentleman for whom it was named, the plants are splendid growers, having large leaves and beautiful bright green foliage that makes it conspicuous among other varieties. Deep-rooted, and in every way sturdy, it produces a large, almost symmetrically round berry, and they are "genuine beauties". It is unlike most large varieties, as it is a heavy cropper, having produced about 20,000 quarts per acre, and is of delicious flavor. Berries are not exactly dark, but of fine color. It has a long productive season, beginning to ripen berries when the vines are yet white with blossoms, so it continues among the late ones with its beautiful crop. Our supply is large and well grown.

Early Ozark (S)—Comes from the Ozark mountain region of Missouri. It is one of the best early varieties, for it has large size, firmness, and is very productive, qualities which are lacking in many early berries. The fruit is fully as firm and large as the late Gandy. It is not as great a plant-maker as most early sorts, but makes a sufficient number for a heavy crop of big berries. Many of the plants are very large, being double-crowned, while the foliage is leathery, tall, and dark green. It ripens about the same time as Excelsior, and is dark red to the core. Is a cross of Excelsior and Aroma. Sometimes it is no trick to find 15 to 20 berries of this early sort that will fill a quart box.

Norwood (S)—Do you want a strictly fancy berry for home, near market, or for reasonable distance shipping? The Norwood is one of the best we have fruited for any purpose among medium-early berries. It was introduced by a New York "Bull Moose"; and, no matter what you think of a Bull Moose, try Norwood. It was named and given first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and is easily among the best of recent introduction. One of the admirers of this variety claims that four have nicely filled a quart box. The average grower should not expect such size but it is one of the largest we have fruited. Plant is robust and vigorous, makes a good medium matted row, and is very desirable for hill culture. The berry is conical and very regular in shape. Being a cross between Marshall and Uncle Jim, it partakes of qualities of both. Is of a medium red and grows very dark when really ripe. "Perfectly delicious" is none too good for it. Holds its size through season as few do. A good cropper, being as prolific as Uncle Jim. It is a good pollinizer. Norwood is pleasing all of my customers that have given it a trial. How about you? Do you want something good?

Stephens' Late Champion (or just Champion, also known as Brown's Champion, etc.) (S)—Have been growing Champion a number of years, and each year its high qualities are more discernible. It is a descendant of Gandy, and while it has every good point of the parent it excels Gandy in many ways. Being a stronger Pollinizer, it mates better with other varieties; a stronger and better plantmaker, and has greater vitality. It is as late as its parent, being one of the very latest. It is a very heavy yielder of very perfect berries, a deep-rooter, with its luxuriant foliage held well up from the ground, because of its extreme lateness it is almost frost-proof. This variety, along with Chesapeake, will make any careful grower profit from late berries.

Early Queen (S)—Early to midseason, crimson color, somewhat wedge-shaped, colors

all over, large to extra large, very attractive, flavor is very fine, heavy yielder, a strong plant-maker, and claimed to be a drought-resister; an excellent variety, and is becoming a good seller. Has been tested widely and seems to do well everywhere.

Helen Davis (S)—Fruit is medium to large, of very good quality; plants are productive, make a strong growth, and is proving desirable with all large growers. Holds up well in size, and calyx remains green; color deep crimson to the center; so firm as to be a good shipper. Its fine flavor is one of its strongest points. This is a variety that will please you.

Mixed Plants for a Good Crop.

We have many "odds and ends" left over when packing, and always some when digging, that are good plants. They are of many varieties both (P) and (S), and are just the right mixture for a garden plot. We also have heretofore found that many large growers prefer a plot of mixed varieties, claiming that they have done better in many cases than straight kinds. Many times such plants will contain many of the newest and best varieties. Plants mixed in this way are always heavy croppers. Our price is very reasonable.

Brandywine (S)—Very vigorous, perfect-blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants are very productive, there generally being four to five fruit stalks heavily loaded with large to very large berries. In fact, it is one of our very heaviest yielders. Berries are medium red, this color permeating the flesh of the entire berry alike; large, yellow seeds are embedded on the surface of the fine, large, symmetrical fruit; somewhat acid, but with very sprightly flavor; ripens medium to late, and is classed as a very late berry. Plants are very vigorous and make about the right number of runners and young plants. Brandywine succeeds on a great variety of soil, either sand loam or heavier soil. It is one of the best market berries grown. None will outdo it as a shipper, as it holds its firmness, shape, color, and flavor well. Many growers like it much better than the new and highly praised Chesapeake, being a much heavier cropper and better plant-maker. Local growers like them because of large and uniform size and good keeping qualities. You won't go wrong in buying Brandywine.

Earton's Eclipse (P)—This is a reliable standard variety that always satisfies. It is a splendid grower and heavy yielder of large, firm fruit of excellent flavor. It greatly resembles Haverland, is just as productive and good. This is saying considerable, but it will keep up to its mark and satisfy you.

Buster (P)—This comparatively new berry is a cross of Bubach and Sharpless. You all know Bubach and probably often thought what a grand variety it would be if its few defects were corrected. Sharpless is old, but none the less still one of the best. So the Buster seems to be Bubach with Sharpless correcting its faults, and, as is often the case, the offspring has much improvement of both parents. It is pistillate, like Bubach, which it resembles. It has one of the most healthful and beautiful foliage among all the strawberries. It will stand more cold weather and hard treatment than either parent, ripens in mid-season, but continues through a longer season and keeps its size

READ ABOUT THE EVERBEARERS.

to the last. I have never had sufficient plants to fill my orders, but can do so this season as my crop of them is large. Take my advice and try them.

Klondyke (S)—Very much like Missionary. We can see little or no difference. However it is one of the most extensively grown of all strawberries, being a great southern variety grown for northern markets as it has splendid quality combined with being firm and an excellent shipper. It has an even, uniform size, color, and flavor; ripens evenly, and the amount of fruit picked at a single gathering is immense. It is a little later berry in the north but generally is equally desirable for home use or market—good plant-maker and pleases all.

Senator Dunlop (S)—“Hats off to the Dunlop”. This is one of the best medium-size, early to mid-season, varieties that we have ever grown. The fruit is bright red with a glossy finish, shading to deep scarlet. Its prominent yellow seeds resemble gold imbedded in highly colored wax. The flesh of the berry is bright red clear through and is exceedingly juicy. I always count on a heavy demand for this valuable variety and so far have never had plants enough to fill my orders for it. In many sections Senator Dunlop is the leading variety because the growers have learned that it is about the surest cropper they can get, and the crop it produces is very, very fine. The quality is good and it is a fairly good shipping berry. If you are without experience, and do not know what to order, Dunlop is the kind for you to plant. It stands more “grief” than any berry grown, succeeds over the largest scope of country, in all soils and all climates. It is an exceedingly strong bloomer and so is a good pollinizer for all imperfect flowering varieties. Plant Dunlop and Sample, or Dunlop and Haverland, or Dunlop and Warfield, or Dunlop and Buster. These are four grand combinations. The foliage is healthy and it is a vigorous grower and makes many plants. You can’t go wrong on Dunlop. We have millions of them. How many thousand shall be included in your order? They succeed where others fail. They are the Royalty of Berries.

Johnson's Early (S)—This grand early sort has been our advertising leader three seasons. It is well liked and very popular, especially in the west; has dark green, vigorous foliage and is a good plant-maker. It is somewhat like Excelsior. The plants, like Warfield, are likely to be a little small, but the round, red berries are of excellent quality and of medium size. It is one of the heaviest of croppers. A small plot fruited in 1914 was a sight to behold. Try a few of them.

Gibson (S)—Midseason to late; fruit is large and handsome; dark, glossy red in color; firm and of high quality—pleases all. Vines are robust and beautiful, much like Pocomoke in many points.

Uncle Jim (S)—Plants large, vigorous, and healthy, long-rooted and a good plant-maker for so large a berry; very productive of fine, large medium-firm berries that always top the market; of good color and fine shape; considered extra-choice and medium late. Does well everywhere, even on light soils, as it is one of the best and deepest-rooted plants I grow. If you want something fancy for home or near market, be sure to try Uncle Jim.

Rewastock (S)—A very large, very perfect-shape berry of dark red color. The cardinal red penetrates the flesh of the berry thor-

oughly. It is a strong grower of vigorous, luxuriant dark green foliage. The quality of berry is fine, being a little tart, and has a permeating, aromatic flavor; very firm; good shipper, and a favorite wherever put on the market. It receives very high praise from all who have grown it, and the fact that there have never been plants enough of this grand new variety offered to supply the demand, shows that it makes good. Large growers are anxiously buying all the plants they can secure. Do not leave it out of your order. You will miss one of the very best if you do.

Lady Corneille (S)—This wonderful new berry originated in Louisiana and is destined to become one of our leading all-purpose berries. Its merits will prove it. One grower says it is the most productive berry he ever grew, outyielding Crescent. The plant is a beauty with glossy, rich green leaves. Being deep rooted it has stood continued drouth well, and will thrive in clay or sand, and makes runners freely. Berries ripen at same time as Dunlop, but it continues in bearing longer. Berries are produced on heavy, stocky fruit-stems, and every blossom matures a perfect berry. Blossoms are rich in pollen, the calyx is large and heavy and remains green, giving a beautiful appearance to the picked fruit. Berries are large; rich glossy red, sweet and delicious. It is one of the best shippers now known, as there are few berries as firm. This alone will make it valuable and popular. Last year it sold on the Chicago market for about \$1 more for twenty-four-pint crate than any other berry. Never have so many good and pleasing qualities been in one variety of strawberry. Lady Corneille has size, color, shape, firmness, quality, productiveness, and appearance, and is an early berry. Is it any wonder that it sells?

Kellogg's Prize (P)—We have grown a fine blocks of plants of this variety but have never fruited it, so will give a part of the description as given by an eastern grower of whom we purchased our first plants. This description covers more than half a large page, and if it is even nearly what they say of it, it surely is a “gold mine”. It is liked so well that they say its description can not be overdrawn. Its magnificent foliage, its splendid vigor and beauty, it was the vision of it in full fruit that caused our enthusiasm to break all bounds. It was in a plot with fifty other varieties in full fruitage, but none of them equalled Kellogg's Prize. The berries are said to be as large as hen's eggs, nearly all perfectly top shaped and piled in windrows around the plants. It is a pistillate variety and yields a continuous supply of fruit from medium early to very late. The berries are very highly colored, with golden seeds, the rich color extending to the center. Flavor is delicious and unsurpassed. A very good shipper.” How many do you want?

Warren (S)—This grand Massachusetts berry does its best on loamy soil, not too light. Light soil must be very rich. Plants are exceedingly vigorous, with dark green, leathery foliage, and produce a splendid crop of large, high-quality, highly colored berries which have taken several prizes at the Massachusetts horticultural shows. Warren is one of the handsomest and one of the most desirable of the new varieties. Makes few plants. Will you try it?

Longfellow (S)—As an all-purpose berry Longfellow is hard to beat. Like Dunlop it is good, safe, and reliable to plant. It somewhat resembles Haverland in shape and pre-

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ductiveness. It is medium early to medium late. Vines are robust, stalky, and bear abundantly of large, well-colored, conical-shape berries. Always in demand.

Clyde (S)—Mid-season variety; large, round, good yielder; thrifty vines. One of the very best for home use or near market. It has many friends. Makes few plants. Fruit borne on short stems in immense clusters.

Bisel (P)—Blossoms pistillate; plant healthy, vigorous grower; has long, matted roots which enable it to withstand severe drouths; fruit is large, luscious, and firm; seeds are slightly imbedded; deep red color and glossy with a double calyx. About same season as Crescent. In fact, I feel that this meagre description hardly does the variety justice. However, bare, plain truth is enough said. About as fine a field of strawberries as I ever saw was Bisel mated with Bederwood and Brandwine, which was on good soil and was a sight to behold. It resembles Warfield—perhaps a little larger.

Rough Rider (S)—Quite late and very prolific; vigorous grower; of good color; well liked for market or home. Good shipper—fine quality. While it is a good berry, I have tried to discard it, but my patrons won't let me, as the demand for it is heavy.

Splendid (S)—Plant of luxurious growth and Crescent type, but more stocky, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. Tremendously productive, of medium to large, smooth, bright scarlet berries that are firm and good. All who fruit it call it "Splendid". If there is a better and more reliable berry for rough-and-ready culture, on about every variety of soil, we would like to know it. Not a monstrous big family berry, but one that will "shell out" the bushels of fine shipping stock. It is as hardy and healthy as any in cultivation. Besides being a very vigorous grower and having a perfect blossom, it is exceedingly productive. No one need hesitate about planting it largely for either a near or distant market. It has been well tested and seems to succeed everywhere. A sure cropper for everybody; you make no mistake in planting it largely. It is rich in pollen and medium early—a good fertilizer for Haverland, Warfield, and other medium early pistillate varieties.

Enhance (S)—Medium to late; very firm and a good shipper; good flavor, excellent color, heavy yielder; stands drouth well. Vines are healthy and good growers. We have a fine stock. They will please.

Ridgeway (S)—Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of healthy, strong plants. Leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green in color. A good pollinizer for pistillate varieties, as it remains in bloom a long time. Berry large to the very last; the typical form nearly round; the largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color glossy crimson with golden seeds. We like it. You will.

Greenville (P)—An excellent variety. Late, productive; berries large, bright crimson; foliage of a beautiful, dark green. One of the very best for home use.

Parker Earle (S)—A well known variety of the late sort; makes few plants, but those made are thrifty and vigorous; a very productive sort, but plants should be set not over one foot apart to insure a good thick row; a fine variety for hill culture; berries are from conical to wedge shape; inclined to bluntness; requires rich soil; more extensively planted than formerly. Color and quality good.

Bismarck (S)—This is a seedling of Bubach which it resembles in color and other plant characteristics. It is nearly as large as Bubach, grows a healthy, vigorous vine, and is moderately productive. It is the parent of the Everbearers, and one can see some of the traits in fruit, habits, and growth that are natural to each. Not a popular variety, but the renown of the Everbearers has revived the demand for it. We have a fine crop of the plants this year. Try them.

Lovett (S)—Well-known, standard, mid-season variety. A thrifty grower and very productive of good-size, bright red berries; firm and of good quality.

Cumberland (S)—Season medium early, berries are true as a top; light crimson and very large; one of our most beautiful berries and a great seller for near market. It is mild but rich in flavor. Many people can not eat an acid or sour berry and will enjoy this.

Warfield (P)—The most sought of all strawberries grown, for canning purposes. There was a time when Crescent led the market as a popular berry, but Warfield eclipsed it and has since held its own in its class. Many kinds are grown and marketed as Warfield which are not. Warfield is a medium early berry of medium size and has the best color of any berry grown. Vines are small but vigorous and should not be permitted to become too thick, as the berries are likely to be small as a consequence. Keep soil fertilized and give them care and they will please in every way. We are making an advertising leader of Warfield this year, and are selling one thousand to each customer for \$1.50 so long as they last; and I have 250,000 of them. Any one, old and new customers alike, may have 1,000 for \$1.50. If more are wanted the price is three dollars per thousand; 500 plants will cost \$1.00 to those who want 500 plants of this kind only. It costs more than \$1.50 per thousand to grow them. Digging, packing, and shipping are extra. So here is everyone's chance to get 1,000 Warfields for one half cost. This offer holds good only for season of 1916.

Tennessee Prolific (S)—A grand berry, one of the best market sorts; good shipper; succeeds almost everywhere; vigorous plant and very productive of medium-size, bright, showy fruit. Season medium to late.

Cardinal (P)—This variety is rich cardinal red in color. The flesh is very dark and of delicious flavor. It is an excellent sort and has shown itself to be free from disease and a thrifty grower. One advantage with Cardinal is its very long fruiting season, and the last berries are generally as fine as the first. It will stand considerable frost and often bears a crop when all other varieties are badly frozen. On general grounds it resembles Highland and Jessie. We have tried to discard it, but there is too much call for it.

Sharpless (S)—An old favorite; good. There are many people who know it, and in general no one dislikes it or tires of it. The shape is somewhat like Bubach but of a better quality and flavor; does not make many runners nor plants. Plants and berries are of good size. Succeeds almost everywhere.

New York (S)—As New York is one of the foremost states in many ways in the Union, so is New York one of the leading, choice strawberry states. It resembles very closely Donan or Uncle Jim. It belongs to the fancy berries, and many growers find it at-

Am Closing Out All Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Shade, and Ornamentals.. See Bargains.

ways in demand, as nothing can quite satisfy their trade so well as New York, or perhaps Uncle Jim. It has a shiny appearance and a bright, blood-red color; has a delicate and mild flavor, with a long period of ripening. The last berries gathered are all marketable.

Marie (P)—If this variety were as firm as Brandywine we should say that it was the best variety for all purposes grown. We prefer it to Senator Dunlop, and regard it next to Jewel for all purposes and dependability. Berries are large, round as an orange, and very even in size, and of a dark, bright red color peculiar to them alone. Very productive and showy. Makes a desirable number of plants, and vines are exceptionally deep-rooted. Foliage resembles Aroma. Medium to late. A money-maker. We have never had any fault found with Marie.

Up-to-Date (S)—Its name suggests its position among all new varieties. Season is medium to late; fine, healthy foliage; a good plant-maker; berries are large, dark, and have a very mild and pleasant flavor. As far as we are able to ascertain, it is succeeding in every locality and adapting itself to different soils and climatic conditions. Are you up-to-date in the berry industry? If so, try a few of the kind that is truly Up-to-Date.

Distance for Planting of Various Fruits.

Grapes—Rows 8 to 10 feet apart, plants 8 to 10 feet apart in the rows.

Currants and Gooseberries—Rows 5 feet apart, plants 4 to five feet in the row.

Raspberries (black)—Rows 5 to 6 feet apart, plants 4 to 5 feet apart in rows.

Raspberries (red, yellow, or purple)—Rows 5 to 6 feet apart, plants 18 inches to

3 feet apart in rows. Some set purple raspberries the same as the black raspberries.

Blackberries—Rows 6 to 8 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet in the rows.

Strawberries—For the field, rows 3½ feet or 4 feet apart, plants 15 inches or 18 inches or 2 feet apart in rows. Garden strawberries can be set closer.

Number Plants Required to Set One Acre.

1 by 1 foot..43,560.	5 by 1 foot..8,712
2 by 1 foot..21,780.	5 by 2 feet..4,356
2 by 2 feet..10,875.	5 by 3 feet..2,904
3 by 1 foot..14,520.	5 by 4 feet..2,178
3 by 2 feet.. 7,260.	5 by 5 feet..1,742
3 by 3 feet.. 4,840.	6 by 1 foot..7,260
4 by 1 foot..10,890.	6 by 2 feet..3,630
4 by 2 feet.. 5,445.	6 by 3 feet..2,420
4 by 3 feet.. 3,630.	6 by 4 feet..1,815
4 by 4 feet.. 2,722.	6 by 5 feet..1,452

Rule for determining number of plants required to plant one acre, not mentioned in above table: Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants to an acre. Thus: Strawberries are set in rows 3½ feet apart and plants 1½ feet apart in the row; therefore, 3½ x 1½ equals 5¼ square feet amount of space occupied by one plant. 43,560 contains 5¼ practically 8,300 times, the number of plants required to set to one acre; and further, setting rows 3½ feet apart and plants 2 feet apart in row—2 times 3½ equals 7 square feet, space occupied by one plant. 43,560 contains 7 practically 6,225 times, which would be the number required for one acre..

See Tabulated Price List on Following Page.

Prices of Strawberry Plants.

PRICES.—Our prices are a little higher than in the past, but are yet far below those who are noted for expensive catalogues. We curtail every expense, and save that amount to our customers in price of plants; and we feel that, with labor costing more, higher cost of living, and better prices for fruit and all farm products, we must charge the advance to make any profit whatever. We employ the best possible help and pay them good wages, so as to have only reliable work done. We do not try, nor desire, to compete with some plant producers of our country; but after we have investigated neither should we purchase plants of them, because of the cheap help they employ. Several plant dealers say to "Beware of the \$3 per 1,000 man." We wish to say that, conscientiously, we can produce good plants, well and carefully grown on some of the best fruit, corn, and grain land of Michigan, for our prices, no less; and we do not care what others say. If you are in doubt, use our references and testimonials or we can refer you further if you desire.

PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

STRAWBERRY PLANT PRICE LIST.

VARIETY.	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Abington (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Aroma (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
August Luther (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Barton's Eclipse (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Bederwood (S) .....	.20	.40	.70	1.20	1.60	3.00
Ben Davis (or Jewel), (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Bisel (P) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Bismarck (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Brandywine (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Bubach (P) .....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.25
Buster (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Cardinal (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Chesapeake (S) .....	.35	.55	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.00
Clyde (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Crescent (P) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Cumberland (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Early Green (S) .....	.25	.45	.80	1.25	1.85	3.50
Early Michel (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.20	1.75	3.25
Early Ozark (S) .....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.25
Enhance (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Enormous (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Excelsior (S) .....	.25	.45	.80	1.25	1.85	3.50
Ernie (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Pendall (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Gandy (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Gibson (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Gladstone (S) .....	.35	.55	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.00
Glen Mary (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Greenville (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Haverland (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Helen Davis (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Heritage (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Highland (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Jesse (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Johnson's Early (S) .....	.20	.40	.70	1.20	1.65	3.00
Klondike (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Kellogg's Prize (P) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Lady Corneille (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Longfellow (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Lovett (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.20	1.75	3.25
Marie (P) .....	.35	.55	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.00
Marshall (S) .....	.35	.55	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.00
Mixed Plants for a Good Crop (S and P) .....	.20	.40	.60	1.00	1.50	2.50
Monitor (S) .....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.85	3.50
Nick Ohmer (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Norwood (S) .....	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.25	6.00
New York (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Parker Earle (S) .....	.35	.55	1.00	1.75	2.60	5.00
Pride of Michigan (Baldwin's) (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Pride of Michigan (Kellogg's) (S) .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25	1.85	3.50
Pokomoike (or Parsons Beauty) (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.25	1.85	3.50
Rewastico (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.30	1.85	3.50
Ridgeway (S) .....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00
Rough Rider (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.30	1.85	3.50
Ryckman (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.30	1.85	3.50
Sample (P) .....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	4.00
Senator Dunlop (S) .....	.25	.40	.75	1.20	1.60	3.00
Splendid (S) .....	.25	.40	.75	1.20	1.60	3.00
St. Lt. Champion (S) .....	.25	.40	.75	1.20	1.75	3.25
St. Louis (S) .....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	4.00
Sharpless (S) .....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	4.00
Tennessee Prolific (S) .....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	4.00
Uncle Jim (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.30	1.85	3.50
Up-to-date (S) .....	.25	.50	.80	1.30	1.85	3.50
Virginia (P) .....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	4.00
Warfield (P)—All customers may have 1,000 each						1.50
or all customers may have 500 each					1.00	
If more than 1,000 Warfields are wanted by one customer, price is as follows .....	.25	.40	.75	1.20	1.65	3.00
Warren (S) .....	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.25	6.00
Wm. Belt (S) .....	.30	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.00

Write for special prices on large orders.—A 10% discount will be allowed on orders of 8, 10, or 12 thousand.
 I am not competing with those whose stock has nothing but cheapness to recommend it.
 "Quality costs, but it only is cheap".
 Purchaser must pay the parcels post charges. If desired, we will forward plants and postage may be returned to us; or, include at the rate of 20c per hundred for postage.
 Sometimes we lose at this rate, sometimes we gain, so on the whole it is satisfactory.

THE EVERBEARERS.

Their History and Development.

The Everbearers or fall-bearing strawberries, are the real new race of strawberries. Like many other good new things it has taken the ever-bearing strawberry a long time to gain its present position in the horticultural world. Seventeen years ago last fall Samuel Cooper, a well-known horticulturist of New York, accidentally discovered a single plant among his Bismarcks which was laden with blossoms and green and ripe fruit. There was something phenomenal about this and Mr. Cooper studied its advent for some time, but marking this plant with care he preserved its identity and thus was found the first ever-bearer, which he named Pan American (for all the Americas).

Bismarck was not at all a popular variety, and yet this freak, as it was called by many, was directly the offspring of a Bismarck. Mr. Cooper had received the Bismarck plants a year before from Maryland and some contend that he had accidentally found a stray plant from among some French ever-bearers which the French horticulturists claim had come from Patagonia in South America. Not to cover its origin with any more mist, it is enough to say that it was, and that today has proved itself, the greatest strawberry in existence.

Mr. Cooper was equal to the occasion and cared for this plant and its offspring well. Its offspring was obtained by crossing Pan American with other varieties of the standard June sorts, as the ever-bearers are a very strong, staminate bloomers.

At about this time a man by the name of Harlow Rockhill of Iowa was experimenting with French varieties. He crossed his stock with plants of Mr. Cooper's production and from this cross has resulted Francis and Americus, and from other crosses Progressive, Superb, Productive, and others of the ever-bearing race.

The Everbearers have a decidedly mild, and somewhat of a wild, flavor, but they are delicious and pleasing, and in all of our experiences with everbearers we have never found a half dozen people but pronounced them a decided improvement over the June varieties.

Sixteen years it has taken these Everbearers to assert themselves. They have won a reputation, and the general public no longer questions the genuineness of their worth, for the misty ideas of the popular freak have floated away and today they are recognized as a grand success, both for the home garden and for commercial purposes.

The Utility of the Ever Bearers.

No family having a garden or a city lot need be without fresh strawberries from June until November or December. They are no longer an experiment, but have come to stay, and as years come and go they will not only supply a large amount of the early summer demand for strawberries but the supply will be perpetual for the summer months. The Farm Journal, in speaking of them says: "Every household that raises its own berries or has room for a berry-patch, can and should have fall-bearers. Even in the season of peaches and grapes the strawberry is 'queen of fruits' even as the 'apple is king'. Millions of strawberry lovers will eat them the year round as soon as there are plants enough to supply the demand for the fresh berries off the vines."

The demand of the fancy trade of our large cities will make the growing of the Everbearers under glass a very profitable branch of the greenhouse and garden business. The past season Michigan had the greatest strawberry, raspberry, dewberry, huckleberry, blackberry, and peach crop in the history of the state. In our locality they were exceptionally abundant and everything lasted out of its season. Peaches were so plentiful (and such large, luscious ones) that hundreds and thousands of bushels were not marketed at all, and the price was below cost. Some might think that an abundance of these fruits, all of which largely supply a large part of the demand for fresh fruits, would affect the demand of the ever-bearing strawberries. It may in time, but for several years to come the plants can not multiply fast enough to overload the market.

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

Taking our local market of Allegan. The past season, when there were two or three others growing strawberries for market, and such an abundance of fresh table fruits, it would seem as though strawberries out of season must suffer. Not so. Raspberries, blackberries, peaches, etc., did spoil in the grocery windows, but the strawberries—not so. At 25c to 30c per box, hundreds of crates did not supply the demand. This is an illustration of the appetite for strawberries the country over.

The Place in Fruits Supplied by the Ever-Bearing Strawberry.

Many people have the impression that the Everbearers are difficult to grow and will not be a profitable venture. This is not so. We can cite you many cases of the past season where they have paid at a rate of \$300 to \$1,500 per acre. Now, that sounds unreasonable; but after they have become established and the supply of plants are equal to the demand, we will say, supposing they bring a profit of \$200 to \$500 per acre. This they will do at 10c to 15c per quart box. One case which we can cite is that of Clarence Wedge of Minnesota. He last spring purchased plants enough to set one square rod. The plants were set about the 10th of May, on good rich loam soil, and were cultivated carefully, with all blossoms picked until July. He began picking fruit about July 25 and picked until the close of October. Seventy-five quarts were picked from the square rod, and what the family did not use were sold for 30c per box. Remember, these seventy-five quarts were picked the same season that the plants were set. Picking began about sixty-odd days after setting and continued until the last of October. Besides, the Everbearers made a fine growth of runner plants which would be worth considerable to sell off in the spring, if one so desired, because they will be worth good money for several years to come, as it will be impossible for them to multiply fast enough to make plants to supply the demand, in contrast with the June varieties, as one generally waits 400 days or better after setting to get a crop. Then, should the frost take the first crop, you would have to wait another 365 days before you would get returns off from this new-set patch of June varieties, while with the Everbearers, should the frosts take the first blossoms, it would be a benefit to them rather than detrimental, because they would grow out a new crop of blossoms immediately and proceed to fruit all summer. One does not need to pick the blossoms in order to have plenty of fruit, for they blossom so abundantly and become so heavily laden with fruit that one is the gainer by doing so. Taking an acre, or 160 square rods, the same rate of Mr. Wedge's rod produced, would produce in the neighborhood of 12,000 quarts, and at 30c per quart an acre would have produced \$3,600, at 15c per quart they would produce \$1,800, at 10c per quart they would have produced \$1,200. We will say that this square rod and the acre, figured in the same way, was exceptional soil, with exceptional care, and with other exceptional advantages. Cut the yield down to 6,000 quarts. Ten cents per quart would have made this acre produce \$600, and we want to state right here that these are not terms of hallucination, but for the man who will take two or three acres of good rich loam soil, care for them well, with a good market near at hand, for several years to come there is a small fortune in them.

We also have it asked if a dry season would damage them. We say yes, to the same extent that a dry season generally damages all other crops, though it can not hit the Everbearing strawberry quite so hard. For instance, dry weather may dry up raspberries, dewberries, and blackberries completely and cut into the yield of the June varieties of strawberries. Likewise it may damage the July and August growing Everbearers, but these Everbearers will stand more drouth than anything in the fruit line. In the year 1913, in Michigan, was the driest season that we ever experienced; and during most of July, August, and the first few days of September our vines suffered from drouth. Nevertheless, they had produced a fair yield of plants, but the fall rains came and the weather stayed open until the 28th day of October, almost eight weeks, and for about three and a half weeks of the eight we were picking a heavy yield of ripe fall strawberries every other day. Light frosts did not hurt them. A case of this kind would have been impossible with any other kind of fruit. The possibility and advantage are always with the Everbearers.

The past season, 1915, our Everbearers did exceptionally well. Hundreds of cases were marketed and though the crop was severely damaged by excessive wet weather a fine profit was made from the berries. About the 10th of November we quit a systematic picking of the berries and the weather stayed mild about two weeks, and on Thanksgiving morning we were surprised to find a large quantity of beautiful, ripe berries ready for harvest, and we had shortcake that Thanksgiving, November 26, 1915. Can any one in the United States beat it? Even though Michigan is so far north. On November 28 we took two crates and nine boxes to town which sold for all we asked for them, 30c per box.

Why Everbearing Strawberries Should Not be as Cheap as June Varieties.

To the public in general, who now can purchase the Everbearing strawberry plants of various varieties at from \$15 to \$20 per thousand, I will say, four or five years ago I was glad to get a few ever-bearing plants at the rate of \$10 per dozen, and a little later another variety at \$35 per hundred and a few others at from 50c to \$1.25 per plant, when finally one of the New York growers offered Americus at \$150 per thousand. This looked rather high, but we paid it nevertheless. Glad to get them? Well we have never regretted it. Therefore, the public, we believe, are glad to pay us the present price of \$15 or \$20 per thousand for what plants we have to spare, because they have cost so much that there would be little or no profit in them to put them down on an equal with the June varieties.

One other thing to be taken into consideration is that the Everbearers are persistent bloomers, and for us who are growing plants it is necessary to pick the blossoms, because, if we do not pick the blossoms we do not get one half so many plants. For the man who is growing everbearers for berries this would make little or no difference, as he wants berries—we want plants. So this fact also helps to hold up the price, and in general the fall-bearing varieties do not produce nearly so many plants as the June varieties, and it will be several years before they will have multiplied fast enough to supply the demand.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries More Favorable than June-Bearing Varieties.

Because for several years to come they will command a price of from 15c to 50c per box, and we do not believe we exaggerate when we say it is possible to make from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from one acre of ever-bearing strawberries at that price. Then, too, the Everbearers set in the spring will produce a crop in from 60 to 90 days and another crop the following June which would compete with the June-bearing varieties; and we wish to add here that Everbearers will be about the first ripe strawberries that one can pick in the spring—either the last of May or the first of June. But suppose that the frosts take the June bearers. Then the Everbearers would be in their glory, for they would have the market all to themselves the remainder of the year, which would be for about five months. And then, too, we believe that it is possible that the Everbearers, properly cultivated and cared for, will produce just as heavy and valuable a crop for June as any of the June sorts.

Why Every Lover and Grower of Strawberries Should Grow the Everbearers.

First, because if one is fond of strawberries he can have them for his own use with very little outlay and expense or time, and for commercial reasons they should be had, because the market is eager and expectant for them; because the man who sets a strawberry patch will get a crop from his setting in 60 to 90 days. The June varieties will take 400 days for the harvesting of a crop anywhere nearly as favorable. Companies are organizing in the south and central west to grow Everbearers, but at present they are unable to purchase plants. We do not believe that any lover of strawberries should miss the opportunity of having fresh, ripe, delicious berries whenever wanted, from early spring until hard freezing.

What is more pleasing and refreshing than strawberries, anyhow? If God ever made a better fruit I have never found it. Come out in September, when the rows of Everbearers are a beautiful dark green. The leaves are so waxy that, covered with dew in the morning sunlight, they sparkle and shine with the dewdrops like drops of gold. These big, luscious berries staring out at you from among this luxuriant foliage, would captivate the most skeptical.

Many people visited our fields the past season and very few went away without expressing their wonder and delight and the satisfaction of having all the strawberries they wanted to eat at this time of year. The most of them left orders for small or large amounts of plants, and we know today that the plants we have for sale can not possibly supply one half the demand the coming spring. We could here print testimonial after testimonial and compliment after compliment from doctors, lawyers, merchants, and other friends. As to just what we grew and sold them for the past two or three years: We have thousands of dollars tied up in a small field of Everbearers, and we are offering them to the public, some of them at but a hundredth of what our start cost us; but it has become so generally known that the Everbearers are a success that we know you will accept our words of praise and commendation of this wonderful fruit without our taking any more space for compliments.

PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

Varieties of Everbearer.

We have growing in our fields the following varieties: Americus, Superb, Francis, Productive, and Progressive. These have all sprung from about the same parents resulting from different crosses and you will find any of them good. In fact, there is not a poor one among the five. You can not go wrong on any of them. New varieties are being offered each season. These, however, have been tested thoroughly and we know their genuineness.

Francis.—To us this is really a wonder of the strawberry family. It is one of the first Everbearers produced by Harlow Rockhill in crossing his French type with Mr. Cooper's Pan American. Francis is the most persistent producer of blossoms and fruit of any growing and fruiting plant in existence. It puts forth its entire energy to produce berries, making but few plants. It requires rich soil, and with the blossoms picked off until July and later it will produce runners and plants. The leaves resemble somewhat the leaves of Americus in being dark and waxy, equally partaking of the type of foliage of Bismarck and Bubach. The fruit stems are short and the foliage is not excessive, but the berries are a light red, very large, and will lie about the plant in heaps and piles. We have picked as many as twenty-seven ripe Francis from a mother plant at one picking and left dozens of green berries and blossoms and buds. We have shipped this berry a considerable distance, and though it is probably the softest of the Everbearers it stood the journey well. No one can purchase this berry, give it a little attention and rich soil, and be disappointed. There is only one fault with it. If it bears berries it will not produce plants, so the plants are very scarce, and do not multiply very rapidly. The plants should be selling for \$50 per thousand, but we are offering them at one half that price. They will never be as cheap as other varieties because of the superior size and productiveness of the berry and the scarcity of Francis plants.

Superb.—Many people consider this the finest of the Everbearers. In fact, we can not say too much praise for it. The vines are thrifty, healthy growers, making a fairly good number of plants. The foliage is healthful, somewhat resembling the foliage of a large, thrifty Dunlop plant. The fruit stems are very large and the berries are grown in mammoth clusters about the center of the plant. The young plants, as soon as set, and sometimes before they are well rooted, start blossoming and produce berries. This fact is true of all kinds of Everbearer. We have many times picked ripe berries from young runner plants that had scarcely any roots, but they are quick to become rooted and they adapt themselves to almost any soil or condition. Superb is probably the largest of the Everbearers. It produces its best crop the second fall after planted, but the crop of 60 to 90 days after planting is by no means inconsiderable. The berry is light in color, very firm, the golden seeds slightly imbedded. The surface of the berry has a waxy appearance. The berries will actually dry up after being picked, in many cases, before they decay. Such are their keeping qualities.

Americus.—All things considered, we have liked this variety as well as any of the others, if not better than any, though really it is very hard for us to decide just which one is the best. Americus will adapt itself to grow on poor soil, sand or clay, more rapidly than any of the other Everbearers. The flavor is equal to that of Aroma or Norwood. The fruit stems are long and hold the berries well up from the ground. The past season this was a great advantage. The year 1915 was probably the wettest season we ever experienced in Michigan—rain, rain, every day, in August and September. When other varieties were spoiling because of the short fruit stems, Americus was at its own, with its large, round berries. They have a waxy appearance, are very firm, and are sure to satisfy. Americus is a much better plant-maker than Francis or Superb and is very dark, almost a black, with beautiful, waxy color which you will not readily forget.

Progressive.—Somehow I think this variety has earned a great deal of notoriety, though it is one of the latest of the Everbearers. We think probably it has been praised so highly because it is a fact that it makes about twice or three times as many runners as any other Everbearing variety we are propagating. On this ground alone it would pay all plant growers. Progressive is a cross between Pan American and Senator Dunlop, partaking particularly of the nature of Dunlop in almost every one of its characteristics. From this everbearing ancestor it inherited a persistent trait of producing blossoms and berries, but its vine resembles in habit, growth, color, foliage, etc., Dunlop. The berry is round, almost tublike it is so conical. Has rather long neck, and parts easily from the

READ CATALOGUE THROUGH.

hull. The yellow seeds stand out plainly on the surface of the berry. It is carmine red in color and has a very mild, delicious flavor. It is one of the heaviest producers, though if the plants are permitted to become too thick the berries would run small, though with ordinary care they are as large as Dunlops. Many are saying that Progressive is the best Everbearer.

Productive.—Our supply of plants of this variety is rather limited. They resemble Progressive in some ways, but more closely resemble Superb. They are true Everbearers, and we believe they will satisfy as well as the others.

As a Last Word Regarding Everbearers We Wish to Say:

People should not purchase them with the idea that they can set them in the ground and never go near where they are set, for 90 days, and expect to find any berries. They do not cost any more to grow, nor require any more attention, than you should bestow upon the June varieties. Give the patch or plot the same degree of care and cultivation that you would give any other crop to keep the ground loose and free from weeds. There is no secret to them whatever. What they have done for me they are doing for friends of mine and other people and they will do as well for you if you will give them a fair chance.

Warning.

We notice that now and then some nurseryman is offering Everbearers at \$1 per hundred or \$6 or \$7 per thousand. He may sell them at that price, but for what the plants cost him and a very small profit added he could not afford to do so, as we are entitled to fair returns from our money invested and the labor bestowed upon them. Last year, 1915, we answered such an advertisement, being something like \$8 per thousand for Superb and Progressive, from Delaware. We set them, cared for them, and fertilized them, and September found us swindled. We put in a claim and finally collected a part of it; but here is the idea: We have explained to our readers carefully the history, development, and cost and production of the Everbearers and we can not afford to sell them for any less than we are asking. Others may do so, but we have been led to doubt the sincerity of their genuineness at such cheap prices in many cases.

We wish to refer you to Charles B. Cook of Allegan, the United States agricultural agent for Allegan county, who any number of times visited our fields the past few seasons.

Trusting that you will enjoy the Everbearers as we have, we submit to you our prices for the same for good stock.

Prices of the Everbearers or Fall-Bearing Strawberries, the Real New Race of Strawberries. We believe There Should be a Few in Every Order:

VARIETY.	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Americus (S)	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$15.00
Superb (S)	1.00	1.50	2.25	5.00	8.00	15.00
Francis (S)	1.50	2.50	4.00	8.00	15.00	25.00
Productive (P)	1.00	1.50	2.25	5.00	8.00	15.00
Progressive (S)	1.00	1.50	2.25	5.00	8.00	15.00

I am not competing with those whose stock has nothing but cheapness to recommend it. "Quality costs, but it only is cheap."

The purchaser must pay the parcels post charges. If desired, we will forward plants, and postage may be returned to us—or include at the rate of 20c per hundred for postage. Sometimes we lose at this rate, sometimes we gain, so on the whole it is satisfactory.

"The Everbearers Are a Sort of Millenium for the Strawberry Eaters."

MR. PRESTAGE,

Dear Sir: I sold \$45 worth of berries the first fall from 1,000 of your Everbearing strawberry plants.

Very truly yours,

A. A. HOLCOMB, Detroit, Mich.

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

GRAPES.

"The Food of the Gods"

"No Better Vines in the World than Ours."

We guarantee them the equal of any—fine, large, and well-rooted. We are giving below only the descriptions of the best and most popular varieties. Grapes are a great deal like strawberries—there are probably seventy-five varieties, but when you have chosen about ten good kinds you have the cream of them, for the majority of others are so near alike there is very little distinction in them. The prices quoted are for large, well-rooted plants.

We are located in the heart of the great Michigan fruit belt, in a district where one can ride for mile after mile and see broad field after field of grapes and berries. We are thus enabled to select our own cuttings from good strains and propagate them properly for fruiting.

Brighton—Brighton is of European origin; red; the berry is medium in size, thin-skinned; very early; sweet and delicious and excellent in every way. The bunch is large and very compact. The vines are reasonably hardy and good growers. It should be planted with Concord and Worden to insure pollinization.

Campbell's Early—A black grape of superb quality and gaining considerable reputation as a market variety. It forms large, handsome clusters. The berries are large and very round. It is a good shipper. Decidedly rich in flavor, sweet, and delightful. It ripens very early, but will keep for a longer time than any of the black grapes. The vines are vigorous, and you will like their fruit.

Catawba—This red grape requires very long seasons to complete its growth. Thus, for northern climates, it is an exceptionally good keeper. It is the favorite in the wine regions of Ohio and Kentucky. The bunches are large and are not very compact. The berries are of good size and have a tough skin. The quality is excellent. It does well on almost any kind of soil, and it is considered the best all-round red grape.

Concord—Black, hardy, juicy, the best and most popular hardy crop grape in America. The vines are vigorous and you will make no mistake in planting Concord. In the grape regions of Michigan, New York, and other northern states, three fourths of the acreage of grapes is Concord.

Delaware—This is a native of America. The grape is small and red and very hardy. The flavor is sugary and delicious. It is one of the earliest to ripen and is well known.

Diamond (more frequently called **Moore's Diamond**)—This is a white grape, a seedling of the black Concord. It has the same sturdy quality of fruit and nature of vine as Concord, excepting it has a white complexion. It is about two weeks earlier than Concord, is sweet, juicy, and almost seedless.

Niagara—If Concord is the most popular grape in America, Niagara comes second because, next to Concord, there is a greater acreage of Niagara in the United States than of any other variety. It is a popular white grape borne in large, handsome clusters which are very compact and filled with large berries. The skin is thin but tough. When fully ripe it turns to a palish yellow and has a foxy aroma, is sweet and delicious. The vines are hardy and ripen their fruit at about the same time as Concord.

Worden—This is practically a new variety of grape, an offspring of Concord which it resembles very much, and has large berries in compact, large bunches, and ripens a few days earlier than Concord. It does not ship quite so well as Concord, but it seems to be gaining popularity in the large markets of the east. It is hardy, healthy, vigorous, and productive.

Green Mountain—This variety originated among the mountains of Vermont, is of a greenish-white color with thin skin and exceedingly tender sweet pulp. It has been making a steady gain in popularity. However, many people grow it believing that it is Niagara, as in fact few of us can tell the difference. It ripens early, possibly a few days before Niagara, but about the same time.

Woodruff's Red—Bunches of berries very large, borne in a symmetrical, compact bunch. The vine is vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive. It is a very good variety for the central west and places where it is likely to be frosty, as it puts on a great second growth after having been killed in the spring. It is sweet and delicious and we believe it should be more extensively planted, and should lead the red grapes as the most popular.

CURRENTS.

The Best Kinds Only.

Black Naples—A strong-growing, very popular and large black currant.

Cherry Currant—One of the largest and finest of the red, sour sorts, not the heaviest bearer but of good quality, good for home and market, sells well, though we do not think it a profitable currant to grow.

Fay's Prolific—This is the largest and best red currant. It is very productive and seems to be a favorite wherever grown.

Wilder—A large currant of fine quality, a strong grower and productive, hangs on the bushes a long time after ripening.

White Grape—This is the best white currant, large, sweet, and prolific. It is profitable as a market sort and better for pies and other culinary purposes, except jellies, than the reds.

Lee's Prolific—Black, good, bears fruit in clusters, liked by many.

London Market—This is the most popular variety for all purposes, of fair size, bushes vigorous and prolific. This variety is liked by canning and preserving companies.

Perfection—Bright red, rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with very few seeds,

less acid and of better quality than any other large red currant under cultivation. The size of the berry is well maintained the entire length of the fruit stem. It is a great bearer, whose season is about the same as Cherry. It has received in the past few years all medals and rewards in the United States for currants and received the gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural society recently. It has the reputation of having yielded two crates from a

four-year-old plant the second year from planting. Do not pass Perfection by.

Victoria—Are small but otherwise can not be beaten. Probably the heaviest bearer; bright red, excellent quality; succeeds everywhere.

We have fine soil for currants and grow good ones. Our climate is ideal for them and a great many are being planted and raised throughout this locality.

GOOSEBERRIES.

If we were going to set a thousand acres we would use few other varieties than Downing and Houghton; would possibly include a few Red Jacket and Industry. So we are listing only the four varieties.

Gooseberries and currants will make any grower money. They will stand more neglect and "grief" and still make a crop than any other small fruit. They will stay two weeks on the vines after being ready for harvest and will still be fit for market. Plant 100, and after they fruit and you sell a crop you will be ready for more.

Downing — Fruit large, greenish white; flesh is soft, juicy, and good. The plant is vigorous and nearly free from any mildew, the best of any of our American sorts.

Houghton—Many say this is the best for profit of all gooseberries. It is smaller than Downing, has thin skin, is dark red, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Josselyn (or Red Jacket)—Has many friends. Probably the best of the large-fruited American sorts. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy and a very good cropper. The color is bright green, has healthy foliage, almost free from mildew. Berries are oblong, smooth, turning to a pale red when ripe, and well-flavored.

Industry—Very large, red, of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown.

RASPBERRIES.

Black, Red, Yellow and Purple.

We offer four kinds of black raspberry, four kinds of red, two of purple, and one of yellow. These are the best, and any more I have found, for me, to be a waste of time and space. I also believe they are for the man who is planting raspberries for profit.

In buying black raspberries the purchaser has a great risk to run, likewise the nurseryman a great deal of responsibility. We wish to say right here, and frankly, too, that we have more trouble and complaint over the yearling black raspberry tips that we ship than of all other kinds of fruit plants put together. We will explain why. First, the plants are very delicate, and at one year of age we have concluded they really ought not be packed and shipped, but 99 per cent of the commercial black raspberry plants are yearling tips. We exercise every bit of pains to have them in a good, live condition at shipping time. We sort, re-sort, put in extras, and pack carefully, yet they get too dry or too hot or too damp and the consignee does not care for them properly—or something. It often puzzles us to know why we have so many complaints from black raspberries, but we have every evidence that we are not the only one who has this trouble. We found it so when we were working for other nursery people, and thought when we worked for ourselves we would be wise enough to eliminate some of this trouble; but we are living and learning every day and we have only found one way out of the difficulty, and that is for us to transplant the tips and sell them

as two-year-olds. This makes them larger, stronger, hardier, and we are wondering if the people who purchase them really care to pay us for this extra trouble. We are going to try it this year and we have several thousands of Kansas, Gregg, and Cumberland two-year-olds that we will offer at a reasonable price, and we believe they will be cheaper and more satisfactory to all concerned. We have, however, thousands of the yearling tips.

If black raspberry plants are taken from an old bed they are likely to be badly infested with anthracnose, and your vines will soon die. However, it is always difficult to get the blame attached to the right source, because a raspberry plant will contract anthracnose in twenty to thirty days. Ours have been carefully sprayed and pronounced free by the state horticultural examiner, and we believe they are as good as can be had. One should renew a field of black raspberries often, say terms of five to eight years, and never reset on the same land for a term of years. Our soil is such that it raises fine black raspberry plants.

Cumberland — The business blackcap; larger and better than Gregg, with good, hardy canes. All like it.

Gregg—Very large, good quality, an excellent market sort and shipper. Largely planted.

Kansas—Were this berry firm enough to stand distance shipping it would be the best all-around berry. It is our choice for its season, as it ripens before Gregg.

Conrath has very strong and healthy canes, is a good bearer, above medium size, good solid fruit, valuable.

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES.

These varieties are a cross of the red and black raspberries and are the most valuable of the raspberry family. What is better than good raspberries, anyhow?—especially if you can't get good raspberry—and there is nothing in the raspberry family that can take their place. The purple ones are gaining from the fact that they possess both red and black flavors and qualities. They are harder and better bearers than the black raspberries—in fact, they are practically free from all diseases. If you wish profit from raspberries, plant purple ones, as they will outyield anything else and are always at the top of the market for price. We are offering the best two varieties only.

Columbian—The best of the new purples. Fruit very large and fine, not firm enough for long distance shipping, but is elegant for home market, or canners. A great yielder.

Haymaker—Said to be the largest and best of the kind and to out-yield all other raspberries. A good one. Try it. Its one fault is that its canes die very young.

RED RASPBERRIES.

We are offering four varieties of these which fill every nook and crevice of the red raspberry market and demand. Though the purple ones are taking a great deal away from the blacks, they are not seriously affecting the demand for red raspberries, and the price is high (always is) and the market is unlimited.

Cuthbert—Still king of the market; best red; large, early-to-medium sort, prolific, healthy, of fine flavor. Best of the reds.

King—An extremely early, valuable kind.

Louden—Slightly darker and by many preferred to Cuthbert. A few days earlier than Cuthbert—but don't give up Cuthbert.

ST. REGIS EVER-BEARING RASPBERRY.

This kind is giving fine results. It produces large-size, bright, crimson berries of excellent quality throughout almost the entire season. In fact, when it was first advertised we were rather skeptical as to its merits. It is an Italian variety, but, like many other plants imported to America, it seems to do better in America than in its native country. At Waterford Works, N. J., there are hundreds and hundreds of acres of St. Regis red raspberries, and every one there praises them. We bought our plants from that source and are glad to give you some of the praise we received with them and which we can verify from our own experience.

St. Regis is very hardy, stands winters well; in fact, it has never been known to winter-kill. Claimed to never be affected by root-gall. They come a little earlier than common red sorts; are excellent shippers. Their heaviest crop is borne in June and July, but on good soil they produce an abundant second crop. One gentleman in New Jersey says that any one will make a mistake if he does not plant St. Regis. He says: "About six years ago I planted twenty acres of Miller red raspberries. If I could have secured the plants and planted St. Regis I would have been \$10,000.00 ahead." — Arthur R. Heggan, Waterford Works, N. J. Another says: "Having raised St. Regis red raspberry several years, I have always found it a very profitable crop, both early and late. At first I hesitated about setting them and soon learned my mistake in not getting them."—O. O.

Perry, Waterford, N. J. This man says: "St. Regis raspberries are good. They are heavy, early bearers and produce a moderately good-size second crop. The berries are large and sell well in the market. I have five acres of them and am well pleased with them."—Peter Perno, Waterford, N. J. Mr. Walker says: "I have been a grower of St. Regis red raspberry the last five years. I have at present about eight acres and am much pleased with them. The first crop is as heavy as any other variety, and the second crop is about one half as large."—Wm. L. Walker, Waterford, N. J.

I believe that any man will miss something in the raspberry business if he does not plant St. Regis.

YELLOW RASPBERRY.

Golden Queen—This yellow raspberry is good, even better, very much, than a novelty. It resembles Cuthbert in every way but color, which is a clear, semi-transparent amber. It should be in every raspberry patch. It is no foolish flattery to serve a dish of red, white (yellow) and blue (purple) raspberries. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size is equal to Cuthbert. The canes are strong growers and extremely hardy, having stood severer tests than Cuthbert. Several times yellow raspberries have been offered to the public which were not very satisfactory, but this one has been a long time gaining its present reputation and is with us the best of its kind because it has merits.

DEWBERRIES.

After trying all the new things and comparing them, we now advise only Lucretia. Where properly cultivated and trellised, it out-yields the bush blackberry; and from the fact that it is from a week to ten days earlier, and very large, it always brings a high price.

BLACKBERRIES.

There are several other fine kinds of blackberry that we are not offering, but we have selected only those that we know to be hardy and successful in the north and as good, or better than, some of the more tender ones for parts further south. So we believe that we are offering you but the best; for, as far north as blackberries can grow, these will succeed. Wild blackberries are about gone. These do well everywhere, are very easy to grow; will grow on poor land more readily than any of our fruits. The market for blackberries is always good. If you want some easy money with fine profits, plant some tame blackberries.

Snyder—For extreme hardness and sure crop of medium-size berries, Snyder is hard to beat. Choose it first.

Eldorado has more good points in its favor than many others—good size, fine quality, ships well, and bears abundantly—black, melting, sweet, and rich.

Erie—Large, jet black, early, good quality and hardy.

Early Harvest—Rather small, but a heavy bearer. Its wild-berry quality and earliness make it popular.

Mercereau—Very large, brilliant black, and does not scald nor change color in shipping; very sweet and of high quality; very hardy; strong grower; an immense yielder. Try it. It is bound to please you.

Kittatiny—One of the old and most reliable blackberries; large, fine berries of good quality; canes strong, erect, very hardy; one of the most fruitful varieties; good everywhere.

Am Closing Out All Fruit Trees, Shrubs,, Shade, and Ornamentals.. See Bargains.

NEW HIMALAYA BERRY.

Our plants of this new wonder are direct from the original stock; have it growing on our grounds, but have never fruited it. I am of the opinion that with this, as with many other new things, nurserymen in common have overpraised it, and that it can not prove as good as recommended. This I do know, that if it is one half as good as said to be, it is a wonder. I believe it should be tried. Price is for trial, three plants for 25c, seven for 50c, fifteen for \$1.

ASPARAGUS.

No farm nor garden is complete without it; and truly it is very little trouble or expense to raise. Prepare a small space of ground anywhere; but, if wanted early, in some spot sheltered from north and west winds. Work soil closely, fertilize well with manure or fertilizer, and set in rows 18 inches apart in the row. The space between rows should be 3½ or 4 feet, if to be cultivated by horse. Keep up an entirely clean cultivation. Fertilize once a year. Cut shoots when 4 to 6 inches in height. Set out that asparagus bed this spring. It will please your family. Best variety only is offered.

Webb's Improved Palmetto—Until recently we believed that Conover's Colossal was the best sort grown, but we are forced to concede that Palmetto is earlier, hardier, and a much better yielder. It is more even and regular in its growth. Eventually it will supersede all other varieties, as it has been tested from one end of our country to the other and it has proved entirely successful everywhere. We have both yearling and two-year-old plants, raised on our own ground, and hope we will be able to fill your orders with our fine asparagus roots.

RHUBARB.

We are offering two early varieties of rhubarb, Wyatt's and Victoria. They are thrifty, rapid growers and we know of no better kinds for home use and market.

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to securing large, even stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart with the plants three feet apart in the rows. Set them so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface of the earth. Top dress the rhubarb in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring. There is good money to be had in growing rhubarb for market by forcing it in the cellar in barrels or on sunny, protected slopes.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth—This is the best, largest, hardiest, and best-flavored sage known. Should be in every garden. This variety produces large, spreading bunches and does not seed like small, ordinary varieties of sage. Sage is used by every family. It is very profitable for market.

HORSERADISH.

Bohemian—This is claimed to be the best variety grown. It is as thrifty and hardy and prolific as our common American sorts. The only difference we know of, is that it appears to be a little larger; yet we know of gardeners who are raising it who claim they prefer the common native root.

Native Horseradish—Improved by selection, fine flavor, multiplies rapidly.

Horseradish is no longer a pest unless you by carelessness keep it such. You can sell all you have in almost any good-size

town or city. Clean the roots, pack them neatly in clean baskets or crates. Send them to a reliable market or commission house, and our experience is that you will be well repaid.

Receiving Plants Late.

We many times hear from customers, whose plants have been shipped the last of April or the first of May, saying that the plants came so late and it was so dry and I was so busy and whatnot that the plants did not do well, and you are to blame for it. Now, we wish all of our patrons to be reasonable. We have acres and acres of plants and our system of digging, packing, shipping, and the handling of all our help to do the work involved works harmoniously like a great machine. If the weather is right, everything is gotten off just as it should be, but I am sorry to say we can not make the weather. If there are any of our patrons who have a good way to tell me how to avoid the weather conditions, just send on your prescription. The greatest trouble is not in a frost nor a wet spell, but in a spring drouth. When we go for several days in the spring without rain, it is hard work to handle plants. Sometimes we have to suspend digging and shipping until the weather is more favorable, but we dare say that 99 times out of 100 it is the purchaser's fault if the plants do not grow. We have received plants here from Maryland, as late as the last of May or the first of June, set them out, and they would grow, fully eighty-five per cent of them, and do well. Now, we think there is a little secret about it and we are going to relate our experience and practice for the benefit of our patrons. Strawberry ground, in the first place, should be fall-plowed or plowed very early in the spring. As soon as possible in the spring it should be worked, not when it is too wet, however, and rolled unless the planting is done immediately. After this has been done, the strawberry ground should be harrowed and rolled at least once per week until setting is over. If this practice be carefully followed your ground will stand a very severe drouth and yet the plants will grow. Sometimes people write insistently for their orders. If they would spend just a little more time and pains in harrowing and fitting the strawberry ground where they are going to set the plants, the plants would not disappoint them. I have learned that the greatest trouble in the plants not growing is poorly fitted, improperly set plants that are afterward neglected and not given proper care. When a field of plants is set, a fine-tooth cultivator or hoe should be started the second or third day after setting, especially if dry, and you will have no difficulty at any time the fore part of May.

This is true of all other fruit plants as well as strawberry plants.

HOGS.

The Prolific Type of Big Poland Chinas.

Believing that a fine, black Poland China hog is the most perfect type for the modern farmer, as well as most profitable, I will offer some fine boars and gilts, sired by Hillcrest Wonder, a 1,000-pound hog and one of the finest specimens of his race I have ever seen.

Those interested in these wonderful American hogs will do well to write for further particulars.

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

Prices of Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Dewberries, Himalaya Berries, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Sage Roots, and Horseradish Roots.

GRAPES.

GRAPES.	each	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Brighton (yearling roots).....	.10	.85	1.40	2.40	3.75	8.00	15.00	30.00
Brighton (2-year-old roots)....	.15	1.00	1.50	2.60	4.50	10.00	20.00	35.00
Campbell's Early (yearling roots)	.15	1.25	2.00	3.00	6.00	12.00	23.00	45.00
Campbell's Early (2-yr.-old roots)	.20	1.50	2.50	4.00	8.00	15.00	26.00	50.00
Catawba (yearling roots).....	.10	.75	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.50	20.00
Catawba (2-year-old roots).....	.15	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.25	7.00	14.00	28.00
Concord (yearling roots).....	.10	.65	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00	9.50	18.00
Concord (2-year-old roots).....	.15	.80	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.50	11.00	21.00
Delaware (yearling roots).....	.10	.90	1.50	2.50	4.00	9.00	17.00	31.00
Delaware (2-year-old roots).....	.15	1.25	2.25	3.75	6.50	11.00	18.00	35.00
Moore's Diamond (yearling roots)	.10	.75	1.25	2.00	3.25	7.50	14.00	27.00
Moore's Diamond (2-yr.-old roots)	.15	1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	10.00	19.00	37.00
Niagara (yearling roots).....	.15	1.00	1.50	2.25	3.75	8.50	16.00	30.00
Niagara (2-year-old roots).....	.20	1.25	2.00	3.50	5.00	11.00	21.00	40.00
Worden (yearling roots).....	.10	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00	30.00
Worden (2-year-old roots).....	.15	1.25	2.25	3.00	4.50	11.00	21.00	40.00
Green Mountain (yearling roots)	.25	2.25	4.00	3.50	6.00	15.00	28.00	50.00
Woodruff's Red (yearling roots)	.15	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.25	15.00	27.00	50.00
CURRENTS.								
Black Naples (large well-rooted)	.10	.75	1.50	2.75	5.00	11.00	20.00	35.00
Cherry (large, well rooted)....	.10	.75	1.50	2.75	5.00	11.00	20.00	35.00
Fay's Prolific, Wilder, White Grape and Lee's Prolific, all same price as Black Naples and Cherry.								
London Market (large, well rooted).....	.08	.60	1.25	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00	30.00
Victoria (large, well rooted)....	.08	.60	1.25	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00	30.00
Perfection (large, well rooted)..	.20	1.50	3.25	6.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
GOOSEBERRIES.								
Downing (large, well rooted)....	.15	1.25	2.50	4.50	8.00	15.00	28.00	53.00
Houghton (large, well rooted)....	.15	1.50	2.75	4.50	7.50	15.00	28.00	54.00
Red Jacket (large, well rooted)..	.25	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00			
Industry (large, well rooted)....	.25	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00			
BLACK RASPBERRIES.								
Gregg, Kansas and Cumberland transplanted 2-year-old plants, extra large, well rooted.....			1.25	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00	25.00
Gregg, Kansas, Cumberland and Conrath (yearling tips, well rooted).....			.75	1.25	2.00	4.25	6.00	11.00
PURPLE RASPBERRIES.								
Columbian			1.00	1.50	2.25	4.25	7.50	13.00
Haymaker			1.00	1.50	2.25	4.25	7.50	13.00
YELLOW RASPBERRIES.								
Golden Queen			1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00	8.00	15.00
RED RASPBERRIES.								
King, Loudon and Cuthbert....		.75	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	9.00	
St. Regis Ever-bearing .....	.60	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	13.00	
DEWBERRIES.								
Lucretia .....		.50	.75	1.25	2.75	5.50	10.00	
BLACKBERRIES.								
Erie, Harvest, Snyder and Kit- tany			1.00	1.50	2.25	5.00	8.00	15.00
Eldorado, Rathbun, Mercereau..			1.25	2.00	2.50	6.00	10.00	17.00
New Himalayaberry (or Creeping Blackberry) 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; 15 for \$1.								
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.								
Palmetto (one year roots).....	.05	.25	.40	.60	.90	1.50	2.25	3.75
Palmetto (two year roots).....		.30	.45	.75	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.50
HORSE RADISH.								
Bohemian .....		.35	.50	.75	1.25			
Native American .....		.25	.45	.65	1.00			
RHUBARB (or PIE PLANT)								
Wyatt's .....	.10	.90	1.25	2.25	4.00			
Victoria .....	.10	.90	1.25	2.25	4.00			
SAGE.								
Holt's Mammoth .....	.10	.85	1.75	3.25	5.50			

GENERAL.

Bargains—Nursery Stock—Bargains.

I have been growing and handling nearly all varieties of fruit and ornamental stock, but because I am contemplating moving to a larger tract of land and because my small-fruit plant business has grown so rapidly, I have concluded to discontinue for the present the growing of general stock and offer hundreds of bargains to close out the large supply of No. 1 stock now on my grounds, as follows:

APPLES.

All the standard varieties—summer, fall, and winter—two- and three-year-olds, at 20c each in lots of five trees of one or different kinds. Fine trees, not culled.

PEARS.

All the standard varieties (a large stock of Bartlett's, the best pear grown) at 20c each in lots of 5 or more, of one or more varieties. Suit yourself.

PAW PAW TREES.

3 to 4 feet, 25c each; 4 to 6 feet, 35c each.

PLUMS.

All the standard varieties, fine stock, good size, at 25c each in lots of five trees or more (any kind or kinds you want).

PEACHES.

Nearly all varieties, large, two- and three-year-olds, five for 50c.

CHERRIES.

A large assortment of Cherries are in stock, standard varieties. Plenty of Early Richmond and Montmorency and other kinds—fine, large trees—at 25c each in lots of five or more (of one or more kinds). Cherry trees are scarce and high, too. No sweet cherries.

NUT TREES.

American Chestnut, large ones, 50c each, ten for \$4.00.

Butternut, 25c each, ten for \$2.

American Walnut, 20c each, ten for \$1.50.

Filbert (2 to 3 feet) 20c each, ten for \$1.50.

Hickory (Shellbark), 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTALS.

Carolina Poplar (8 to 10 feet), five for \$1 or 25c each.

American Elm, (8 to 12 feet), 50c each. Regular price \$1.

Horse Chestnut (6 to 8 feet), 60c. Regular price \$1.

Hard or Sugar Maple (8 to 12 feet), fine. Regular price \$1. My price 60c.

Norway Maple (6 to 8 to 10 feet), 50c each. Usual price \$1.

Mulberry trees (6 to 8 feet), Russian, 50c each.

American Birch (fine and large) each 50c.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (6 to 8 feet), beautiful, 75c each. Usual price \$1.25.

ROSES.

All the standard Hybrid Perpetuals, assorted three-year-olds, will blossom this year. Many did in the nursery last year. Each 20c, six for \$1.

Crimson Ramblers, extra large, 25c each, five for \$1.

SHRUBS.

Hundreds of them, 2 and 3 years old. Syringa, Lilac, Spirea, Hydrangea, Althea, Wigelia, etc., assorted, at 20c each, six for \$1. Usual price 30c to 50c each.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

This is the most beautiful plant or shrub for a hedge in existence. No other plant will equal it, as it becomes more beautiful each year. A quick, strong-growing shrub, yet easy to control, by use of shears or knife, to any desired shape. It is not a pest nor hard to handle as some hedge shrubs are. Fine for hedges between city lots, around rural homes, in parks, cemeteries, in single clumps, or with other shrubs. Also fine as screens to fences and unsightly places. Very easy to grow in all soils, even in partial shade. It is almost an evergreen. Its rich, leathery, dark green foliage turns to a beautiful purple in winter. Very fine as a single shrub on lawn. Don't miss the most wonderful shrub of its kind. Price (reduced)—large, two-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches, well branched, each 10c; ten 90c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. Two to three feet, well branched, each 15c; ten \$1.25; 25, \$2; 100, \$7. Have yearlings much cheaper if you desire them.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE.

The National Hedge Plant.

It is hardy, stands any amount of trimming, and has good foliage. It is without a rival in the evergreen family, and is a general favorite everywhere. Some call it a cedar, but its beauty is unsurpassed in a hedge or in lawn groups, or as single specimen on the lawn. It makes fine backgrounds for other shrubbery, screens, borders—in fact, you can not set it wrong. It will give you satisfaction, no matter where you live, as it succeeds in almost every soil. I have a large stock of them, and while they last they are to be sold at these reduced prices. These have been twice transplanted and are well-rooted.

Eight to twelve inches, each 10c; ten, 75c; 100, \$2.75.

Twelve to eighteen inches, each, 15c; 10 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50.

Eighteen to twenty-four inches, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50.

WRITE US FOR BETTER BARGAINS—

Stating What You Want.

All stock inspected, graded, boxed, and packed for shipment, delivered aboard cars. Purchaser pays express.

FARM FOR SALE.

I am offering my present home farm for sale. It consists of 120 acres in two blocks, one of 80 acres and one of 40 acres. My reason for selling is, I am unable to secure more suitable adjoining land on which to grow stock for my increasing business. I would sell very reasonably this spring, as I know of a suitable block of 400 acres, well located, which I desire.

Description of Farm—Soil is of deep sand and gravel loam, mostly; about twenty acres of clay loam and six acres of fine muck land. Land lies slightly rolling, just enough for good drainage. Not a foot on the farm but has excellent drainage. It is all No. 1

soil for general-purpose farming or fruit-growing. There are 8,000 feet of tile laid on the place. Ten acres of fine second-growth timber, with a small but fine sugar-bush; 150 fine, bearing apple trees, and young pear and apple orchards; 500 young peach trees, a fine plum orchard and many cherry trees, raspberry fields, and all other small fruits, strawberry patches, etc. Most of it will go with farm. Pasture fenced, 20 acres seeding, 4 acres good alfalfa.

The buildings consist of two good barns, one new, built last season; one new tenant house, and the family house, which is a seven-room house, old, but in fair condition; one new silo; office building; one large packing house, and other out-buildings. Windmill with water at house and barns.

The location is ideal. Eight miles to Allegan, six to Bloomingdale, a half mile from Cheshire Center, a country town supporting town hall, grange hall, school, church, Maccabee hall, general store, saw-mill, and blacksmith shop, and feed-mill near. Also three miles from Chicora, a hustling country town. It is the best community for good help that the owner ever saw. Good state or gravel roads in every direction. Fine roads into Allegan, the most metropolitan city of 6,000 people in the west. Allegan has three banks, large and complete stores, automobile factory, furniture factories. It is the best trading center and market in southwestern Michigan. Has two railways and an electric line, pickle factories and canning factories are located in the surrounding towns.

The fertility of the soil has been maintained by the keeping of about forty head of stock, buying large quantities of straw and feed, and by buying manure and tons of commercial fertilizer.

My price is \$10,000, but for a quick sale will take \$8,500. Correspondence solicited.

J. G. PRESTAGE,
Allegan, Mich., Route No. 3.

Varieties—We feel that for the average grower, from six to eight leading kinds will cover every interval of the berry-ripening season, and, too, that it is best for each grower to "try out" to a certain extent for himself just what is best suited to his needs. Then, too, some of the new varieties must prove very desirable, and many so much so that, from time to time, it will pay a grower to take on a new variety and discard the weaker of the old sorts. A good rule is—"Be not the first by whom the new is tried Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Pictures and Descriptions—Some people and customers tell us our catalogue is not

complete without a few . . . res, etc. However, we decided to leave them out entirely and to keep our descriptions within the natural conditions and exact truths as they appear to us, concerning each berry. We have in the past purchased plants of nearly every berry nursery in the country, and we have found that pictures and glowing descriptions are the source of much disappointment, especially when one sees in a catalogue pictures of prize-winning stock and grain and great records of what a certain strain of plants has accomplished; and when, upon receipt of plants from these sources, find they are not nearly so good as, and do no better than, plants that were purchased of a man issuing a cheap and modest little catalogue. Such a disappointment is keen indeed. Because, by glowing descriptions and over-drawn pictures one is led to expect too much. It is our aim to have our catalogue and plants both within good sense; and while it would be false and unbecoming to claim that our plants are superior to others, we do claim that ours are equal to any grown, no matter what claims are made in high-sounding language to the contrary.

What we have said about pictures in the past is yet true, but we have concluded to add to the same a few facts on how the public is deceived by pictures. Spread out on the desk before us are several 1914 and 1915 catalogues. On one is a wreath of vines, leaves, and berries, and the picture is labeled "Senator Dunlop", and on another catalogue is identically the same picture. And, good readers, labeled—what do you suppose? Why, "Pride of Michigan." And there is no more resemblance between the two varieties than there is between a cat and a sheep. On the cover of another are three large, red, strawberries, labeled "Improved Klondyke," and on another catalogue that came to us a day or so ago are the very same three berries, colored same, arranged the same, same shape, etc., and labeled "Joe Johnson," and "Baltimore." Yet this same man goes on at a great rate about his "thoroughbred" plants. We have purchased plants there in the past, but shall not do so in the future. Because if he is trying to deceive everyone that reads his catalogue, it would be no little trick for him to deceive us on an order of plants. Would it? We will take these two catalogues to a notary public and make affidavit to same if it will please any reader or convince him of our seriousness. We have no pictures. Some men may be honest and use correct pictures correctly, or at least we hope so. As to our descriptions, let us say that they are taken from growing plants and fruiting vines. But, Dear Reader, remember, that a description here in Michigan isn't always (but generally) a true description for all soils, climates, and horticultural conditions

Address all correspondence to The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., and not to an individual address.

TESTIMONIALS.

Here are given a few testimonials. Read them. We have room for only a few. Write these people should you desire, enclosing a two-cent stamp for a reply. Full address is given, as we desire you to reach each individual and so we do not give flaring praise with blank addresses, and say that you must write us if you desire full address. I wish you, or any nurseryman or other interested person, to reach them. They are my satisfied customers and will do all they can to tell you how they were treated by the man that took their money.

Sedalia, Mo.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: My plants came O. K. and I found them in good shape. Have them all set out. I am well pleased. Shall let you hear from me next spring.
Yours truly, A. G. WATTS.

Savannah, Mo., May 3, 1912.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: The last plants came in fine shape. Many thanks for your kindness. I expect to want more next year. Don't forget to send me your catalogue. Yours respectfully, L. E. NUCKOLS.

South Royalton, Vt.
Dear Sir: The extra plants came in fine shape. I thank you very much for your kind treatment. I will surely recommend you to my friends as an honest concern and worthy of their patronage.
H. C. WALCOTT.

Brooklyn Corners, Kings Co., Nova Scotia.
Dear Sir: We were much pleased with the plants on arrival. They came in good order and opened up finely. They are looking fine, hardly as well, however, as our own raised, but did not expect that as they came so far. I thank you very much for your kind treatment. My previous treatment from the States has tried my confidence, but your dealing makes me feel all right. Yours very truly, W. F. NEWCOMBE.

Addison, Maine.
Dear Friends: The plants were received this week in fine condition, and certainly they are beauties. Without exception, they are the finest lot of plants I have seen. With many thanks, I am yours very truly,
Z. K. TABBITT, Route 1,
Box 39, Addison, Maine.

South Buckingham, W. Va.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich., Dear Sir: Received shipment of plants the 22d and must say I am entirely pleased with them in every respect. From the way they look now I do not think I shall lose one. I can recommend you to any one wishing a good strain of plants, and fair treatment. Thanks for the extras.
Yours truly, FRANK MORGAN,

Dubuque, Iowa.
J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich., Dear Sir: Received your letter, and will say we received your plants in first-class condition and had excellent luck in growing them; and today are sending you an order for some more plants. Hope we may have the same success as before. Hope to hear from you soon.
W. H. DUNKLEY,
Route 8, Dubuque, Iowa.

Carroll, Iowa, April 23, 1912.
J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich., Dear Sir: In answer to your card of April 22. Plants came to hand in fine condition. Good ones. Many thanks. Yours, etc., M. KIMBLE.

Fallon, Calif.
Mr. Prestage: I just received the two baskets of strawberry plants. They arrived in splendid condition. Thanks for the extra Glen Marys. Mail me your catalogue each year as most likely we shall deal again.
Yours truly, FRANK SWANSON.

Lake City, Iowa.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan Mich., Dear Bro. Prestage: Your 18,000 plants came O. K. right on hand as I ordered, and they were "No. 1." I do not see how they could be improved. Your friend,
Rev. J. D. McCORD.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich., Dear Sir: The 10,000 plants came this morning. I have just finished unpacking them. I wish to say that they are a fine lot of plants. I have tried many firms but this order has more satisfaction in it than any I have ever received. My brother is here from Indianapolis and he says that he shall order from you in the future. I had to divide a few with him. Shall do you all the good we can. Most truly, A. L. FENLON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
Again this year I can truly thank you for those splendid Michigan plants of the "Prestage" strain. Yes, they have "prestige" with me. Out of the 25,000 I do not know of a dozen that did not live. It is a pleasure to receive such plants. Your substitution in each instance was satisfactory. In case of the Miller variety I was pleased with your substitution, as I know you sent something that will suit better. Yours sincerely, A. L. FENLON.

Here is another. "Write him."
Newaygo, Mich.
J. G. Prestage, Allegan Mich.
Dear Sir: The strawberry plants ordered of you came to hand exactly on time, as ordered, and I will say, as will all members ordering this spring, they were the finest lot of plants we ever saw, seemingly not a poor plant in the whole order, and your count was always long, while with almost everyone it is generally short. In behalf of the Association I thank you. Very truly yours, T. LEE SLOCUM,
Secretary of the Croton and Ensley Fruit Growers' Association.

"The Way We Pack."
Fugates Hill, Virginia.
Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich.
Dear Sir: I received the plants after a three-weeks delay. They were in very good condition, not over a dozen dead ones in the lot. I am well pleased with them. Send me your catalogue each year.
Dr. J. O. MEADE.

Read This: We guarantee our plants the equal of Kellogg's or any other man's "thoroughbreds."

PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

West Middlesex, Pa.

Mr. Prestage: I want to say that you are an ideal plant man. My plants came in splendid condition. You ought to see how fast they grow. We have not lost one of them. I am glad that we have found so good a man to deal with, and shall remember you in the future. Sincerely yours,
CHAS. C. TURNER.

Pleasant Lake, Ind.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich.
Dear Sir: Your inquiry at hand. Yes, my plants came all right and were as nice ones as I ever got anywhere. I don't see how you can sell such plants for what you ask. I got plants of Kellogg Co. this year, no better than yours, and they cost about double what yours did. Yours truly,
ORLA HOFFMAN.

Pueblo, Colo.

Mr. J. G. Prestage,
Dear Sir: My order of 5,000 Ernie and Brandywine came last week. Have had many plants from the east, but these are the finest of all. Thanks for the extra Chesapeake. Sincerely,
L. P. SCHMIDT.

J. G. Prestage, My Dear Sir: I want to tell you that I raised \$300 worth of berries from those plants. Those Crescents were "cracker jacks", more like common-size tomatoes. The Brandywines and Dunlops were fine, and mighty thick on the vines. You surely sent me no run-out plants. So long, for this year.
G. R. MILLER, Connelville, Mo.

Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich.

Gentlemen: I just received 100 blackberry plants and 8,000 strawberry plants, all O. K. They are the best plants I ever got. I have been getting plants from the high-price people and not getting as nice as yours at twice the cost. Yours truly,
EDWIN STARCHER.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: Plants arrived today, all in fine condition. They came shortly after we sent the telegram. I am sorry we sent it, but all is well and we are well pleased with plants, and in the future will remember you when we are in need of plants. Thanks for the Crimson Rambler Rose. With kindest regards we remain,
Yours for success,
CRAWFORD BROS., Goodison, Mich.

Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich. Received the plants. They are in fine shape. I am well pleased with them. Yours truly,
P. M. LIMOGES, Jefferson, S. Dak.

Dear Sirs: Received the grape and berry plants, May 9, in good condition.
H. RUETZ, Wauseon, O., Route 5.

Mr. Prestage, Dear Sir: I wrote a letter to you this morning. When you get it, burn it up, and forget it. I thought when I received that one basket that was all of them. I did not expect the others to follow. So please accept my apology for this morning's letter, and oblige,
WM. E. HARRIS, Bay City, Mich., Route 6.

Mr. Prestage: Plants came O. K. The best by far that I have had from many places this spring. Yours, etc.,
GEO. DALRYMPLE, Spokane, Wash.

Quincy Ill., Apr. 19, 1915

Allegan Nursery,

Gentlemen: I received the plants the 18th. They are looking fine. Am well pleased with them. The plants I got of you last year did well also.

J. G. FRERICKS, Route No. 8.

Allegan Nursery,

Gentlemen: The plants I bought of you are fine. Well pleased with them. Accept my thanks for fine stock and prompt service. Very truly,
FRED O. SHIPLEY,
North Yarmouth, Maine.

Strasburg, Colo.

Allegan Nursery, Gentlemen: Your plants came in splendid condition. Have plants and shrubs all set out and all are doing nicely. I shall keep your address for the future.
D. G. HARRINGTON.

Abbott, Colorado.

Gentlemen: Plants, etc., received in fine shape and are growing nicely. Many thanks for extras. Yours truly,
CLYDE H. LEMON.

East Aurora, N. York, May 4.

I received the blackberry and currant bushes, O. K., in good shape and fine.
A. M. WEEKS.

Hopeville, Iowa.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: I want to let you know that the grapevines and strawberry plants bought of you last spring did just fine, although it has been extremely dry here. I want two or three hundred evergreens, Norway spruce, in the spring, 18 to 24 inches. Please let me know your price on the same, as I want to depend on getting them of you.
T. B. COOK.

Jefferson, Ohio, Route No. 2.

Allegan Nursery, Gentlemen: Just received the raspberry and gooseberry plants in good shape. Very truly, E. R. WOLFE.
Barberton, Ohio.

Allegan Nursery, Gentlemen: Two hundred raspberry plants received O. K. Are excellent plants.
E. W. MESSNER,

Rennerdale, Pa.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan Nursery: I received the fruit trees and strawberry plants in excellent condition and want to say that I am well pleased with them. Expect to have another order for you this fall or next spring. Please keep my name on your mailing list. Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER STUART.

Wetmore, Kan., May 9, 1914.

Mr. Prestage, Dear Sir: Your shipment of plants, April 29, received May 3. I am well pleased with all the plants. The dewberries and raspberries are growing nicely. Yours truly,
L. O. FIREWOOD.

Blaine, Me., May 13, 1914.

J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich.

Dear Sir: Plants received in good condition. Was somewhat disappointed at not finding the varieties ordered but I see that you have substituted only the best and have no doubt they will do as well as the kinds I wanted. Have had plants for several years from the best nurseries, but I must say that yours are the thriftiest-looking of any I have ever had. I thank you for the extra plants sent. Yours respectfully,
CLARA A. SNOW, Blaine, Maine.

PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

Windham, Ohio.

Mr. J. G. Prestage,

My Dear Sir: Owing to wet, rainy weather, cold, frost, etc., I did not get your plants put out last spring till three or four weeks after they came. So there were a few that did not grow well but they were all good plants, and if all of your plants are as good as mine it is not the fault of the plants, or of you, if they do not grow. I ordered a few plants from Maryland at the same time I did yours, and out of 500 I got only 25 good ones, and I paid more money for them than you ask, too. Send me your 1916 catalogue as I'll want some more northern grown Michigan plants of the Prestage strain; for they beat any "pedigreed" plants I ever bought.

Yours truly, GEO. S. KUNTZ.

My Dear Prestage: Grapes and Asparagus are at hand and they are fine. As to the strawberry plants—well, to put it in few words, you surely have made good. I let my father-in-law have a few of the plants and he thought he never saw such roots on strawberries. Superfine is the word for them. Keep your eye on Blockton, Iowa, next season, and see if I don't know how to show my appreciation of your courteous and liberal treatment. Most truly yours,

M. COVERDELL.

LeMars, Iowa, May 14, 1914.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: The extra strawberry plants came as a surprise. They were extra-fine plants and came in good condition. You more than filled your end of the deal, as there were more than 50 per cent of the first Dunlops that lived. Plants are all looking good in spite of the severely dry weather we have been having. We haven't had a good soaking rain since May, 1913. Thanks for the plants and your kindness, as you are certainly dealing fairly.

Sincerely, W. G. MARQUE.

Mr. J. G. Prestage, Allegan, Mich., Prop'r Allegan Nursery,

Dear Sir: Yours at hand and contents noted. We are sending notice of shortage from express agent, as plants check one package short at this end. This does not seem to be your fault. We do not censure you for any mistake, as we make too many of them ourselves. In regard to plants: We are well pleased with them, as they were all good and well packed. We have them all set and they are starting to grow in spite of the dry weather we have been having. Many thanks for the Everbearers, also for returning check, as we found we were mistaken.

Thanking you again for your fair dealing we remain yours truly,
MORRIS & JACK, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Cadiz, Trigg Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1914.

J. G. Prestage, Dear Sir: Yours of recent date at hand and contents noted. I have to say in reply that the plants I got from you in 1912 proved to be the best lot of plants that I ever set. I asked advice about setting them in new ground. You told me you thought it a good plan. It certainly was. I never saw such berries. All Cadiz was out to see them. Everybody who came out said that they never saw as fine berries before. I took advantage of the situation and set four acres of the best sorts and now I have five acres to pick from this year. Last year I sold in Cadiz, from the one acre—set in 1912, about 1,200 gallons. You are not the only one who knows that Prestage's plants have Prestige, and they have a great many other things that a fellow likes in the way of big, red berries of the very best quality and a plenty of them. I don't think I will want any plants this season; yet I may. If I do, you can look for my order, your plants are just what I want.

Your catalogue came yesterday. Thanks. I will look it over at my leisure, as it is winter here at last. We have our first good snow today. I suppose you have had several before this time. I am glad to hear from you at any time. You are likely to hear from me any time I need something in your line.

Your old friend,

R. D. WATKINS.

(Mr. Watkins bought an order of plants in 1914 that were damaged en route by some cause, but we will see that he gets plants to make good.

J. G. PRESTAGE.

We try to please every customer, and our employes are instructed to always give our customers' interest preference over ours. Sometimes this costs money, but we find that it always gains friends.

Not how cheap but how good. Our business is built upon the quality of our goods.

The Prestage strain will please you. If it does not, tell Allegan Nursery.

We Could fill this little catalogue many times with such testimonials, but must stop for want of space. We are always pleased to hear from any order, and when our customers sit down and drop us a line regarding the receipt of plants we feel that we have done someone a favor and received one in return. We hope that those who receive plants and are not satisfied will (kindly) let us know, that we may find the fault; and if our own, that we may rectify the same. Yes, let us hear from your order. It makes us better acquainted and satisfied.

REFERENCES.

People's State Bank of Bloomingdale.

Bloomingdale, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913.

To Whom This Comes:

It gives me much gratification to commend Mr. J. G. Prestage to the public. I have known him since boyhood, when he was a poor, struggling, ambitious school boy. I have watched his every step. Have seen him, unaided, develop into an honest, energetic business man.

He has developed his nursery business unaided and with much merit to himself. I sincerely believe that anyone entrusting him with orders will receive square business treatment, for such is his reputation.

Very truly,

MILAN D. WIGGINS,
President People's State Bank,
Bloomingdale, Mich.

To Whom This May Come:

I have purchased strawberry plants of Mr. J. G. Prestage for six years, and propose to keep it up, for four reasons, viz:

1. Because they are always excellent plants and yield fine berries.

2. Because they are one third cheaper than you can get such plants for from others who are reliable.

3. Because they grow, nearly every plant out of thousands.

4. Because they are well packed, and reach me in fine condition.

"Plants of quality are the best, therefore always to be depended upon."

Rev. J. D. McCORD,
Lake City, Iowa.

Allegan, Mich., Jan. 2, 1915.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have had the pleasure of visiting Mr. J. G. Prestage's strawberry plant fields several times during the past year; his strawberry plants made a very fine growth. I thoroughly believe Mr. Prestage to be an earnest, careful propagator who considers well the interest of his customers in every deal.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. COOK,
Agt. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
for Allegan Co., Mich.

First State Bank.

Allegan, Mich., Jan. 3, 1916.

Frank H. Williams, Pres't.

H. D. Pritchard, Cashier.

B. B. Sutphin, Vice-Pres't.

H. Vaupell, Ass't Cashier.

We cheerfully recommend to the public in general, Mr. J. G. Prestage as a reliable grower of strawberry plants etc. Mr. Prestage has developed this business himself and has gained an excellent reputation in his line of work. People who buy of him may be sure that they receive stock true to name.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. WILLIAMS,
President of First State Bank.

We try to lease every customer, and our employees are instructed to always give our customers' interest preference over our own. Sometimes this costs money, but it always gains friends.

"Not how cheap but how good"—as my business is built upon the quality of my goods and my good friends.

PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

INDEX.

	Page
Apples	22
Arbor Vitae, American	22
Asparagus	20
Blackberries	19
Certificate of Nursery Inspection	5
Cherries	22
Claims	4
Currants	17
Dewberries	19
Distance for Planting of Various Fruits.....	10
Everbearing Strawberries and Prices	12-16
Express	4
Farm for Sale.....	22
Gooseberries	18
Grapes	17
Himalaya Berries	20
Hints on Growing Strawberries.....	2-3
Hogs	20
Horseradish	20
Number of Plants Required to Set One Acre.....	10
Nut Trees	22
Order Blank	29-30
Ornamentals	22
Paw Paw Trees	22
Peaches	22
Pears	22
Pictures and Descriptions	22
Plants by Parcel Post	3
Plums	22
Prices of Small Fruits and Miscellaneous Articles.....	21
Prices of Strawberry Plants	11
Privet, California	22
Raspberries	18-19
Receiving Plants Late.....	20
References	27
Rhubarb	20
Roses	22
Sage	20
Sex of Strawberry Plants	3
Shade Trees.....	22
Shrubs	22
Substituting	4
Testimonials	24-26
Varieties of Strawberry, description of.....	5
Weight of Plants	4

THE ALLEGAN NURSERY,

WE SPECIALIZE ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Amount of money enclosed, \$.....

(over)

SPECIAL OFFERS.

WHY I MAKE THESE OFFERS. — They are of great advantage to you, especially if you are growing for market and are not experienced as to what you want.

THE REASON: In growing acres and acres of so many varieties of stock we can not always set and successfully grow the exact amount of plants needed, as the demand for varieties varies each season. We increase our acreage each year, generally discontinue growing some of the more unpopular sorts, and add new ones for trial, etc. One season we may have a great call for Haverland and not have nearly enough plants. The next season we plant more heavily; and yet a peculiarity of the business is that, with an extra supply, the demand may not be above normal. So we would have left many plants of the kind we expected to sell so well. So we have found that the demand for varieties varies with each season, and we have plants of many kinds left. These are generally of the best varieties, too; so, in order to reduce this surplus of the leading varieties we make these offers. If you leave the selections to us we will see that you get good stock, properly mated, etc. Just state whether you want early, medium, or late. We shall do the rest to your complete satisfaction.

No. 1.—Our selection, properly selected, 2,000 plants for \$5.50, different kinds.

No. 2.—4,000 plants for \$10, different kinds.

No. 3.—5,000 for \$12, different kinds.

No. 4.—6,000 for \$14, different kinds.

No. 5.—10,000 for \$22, different kinds.

For Small Orders as Above.

No. 6.—1,000 for \$3, one kind.

No. 7.—500 for \$1.60, one kind.

No. 8.—250 for \$1, one kind.

No. 9.—100 for 50c, one kind

No. 10.—1,500 for \$4.75, different kinds.

No. 11.—1,000 for \$3.25, different kinds.

No. 12.—500 for \$1.75, different kinds.

No. 13.—300 for \$1.25, different kinds.

No. 14.—200 for \$1, different kinds.

No. 15.—100 for 65c, different kinds.

REMEMBER, ALL TO BE OUR SELECTION.

BARGAINS FOR YOU! And our knowledge and experience may satisfy you better than you would satisfy yourself.

We Employ No Agents to Sell Plants nor Trees.

We cellar no stock—everything is dug fresh from the soil before shipment. No shortage on plants with us this season. We can begin shipping, usually, in March. Strawberry plants all dug from one-year-old beds. Raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, dewberries, asparagus, etc., are all free from disease, and are taken from young beds. We do not give old varieties fancy names as new kinds and ask big prices to make money on some pretended new thing—as some do. Our hobby is Strawberry Plants.

We Guarantee Plants to be as Good as "Pedigreed" Stock

Whether from Michigan, Illinois, or Maryland.

Remember, a cheap article is seldom good, and a good article is never cheap. It is not what you pay for what you get, but what you get for what you pay.

The Moral: Quality costs, but it only is cheap.

A FINAL WORD. We want your business, and we deserve it. Let us hear from you. Our aim is to serve the "quality" you deserve.

Yours for business

ALLEGAN NURSERY, J. G. Prestage, Proprietor.

REMEMBER PRESTAGE'S PLANTS HAVE PRESTIGE.

